

THE MADOC MERCURY AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 883.

MADOC (HASTINGS CO., ONT.) SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1870.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE IRON ORE and Manufactured Iron of Madoc.

When the project of a Railroad from Belleville to Madoc was under discussion some five or six years ago, a petition was forwarded to the proper quarters, asking that a grant of half a million acres of unsettled lands should be made, to aid in the construction of such a road. The Provincial Government of that day, however, was not willing to do anything in the matter until it had further information than it then possessed, as to the probable extent of the mining operations in the northern townships of Hastings County, which, it was urged, a Railroad would develop. The Hon. W. MacDougall, then Provincial Secretary, accordingly communicated with Sir W. Logan on the subject; and the late chief of the Geological Staff appointed Mr. Thomas MacFarland to make a preliminary survey in Hastings County, particularly with reference to the deposit of hematite iron ore in the township of Madoc, shortly before brought into public notice by Mr. T. C. Wallbridge, then M.P.P. for North Hastings.

The results of Mr. MacFarland's observations were embodied in a Report, which was generally understood at the time to be considered sufficiently favourable to have justified a grant of wild lands. The scheme of the Confederation of the British North American Provinces had, however, in the meantime been broached, and it was not thought proper, under those circumstances, to make the desired grant, and the opportunity of thus aiding a road was lost—possibly never to be regained.

We recall these facts, to show that the development of the iron mines of North Hastings was then well understood to be the principal source to be looked to, to support a railroad from this section to the front. So much, indeed, has this point been taken for granted, that it has never been brought prominently forward in all the discussions on the proposed Kingston and Madoc Railroad. In this respect, a mistake has perhaps been committed, as from the remark of Mr. Carruthers, (alluded to last week) that there will be no difficulty in getting all the capital needed to build the Railroad, if the Madoc iron is as valuable as represented—it is quite clear that all the rest of the world are not so well acquainted with the subject, as the people of Madoc have been in the habit of imagining, they must be.

We make some extracts from Mr. MacFarland's Report, in the hope they may attract the much desired attention of capitalists:

The deposits described by Mr. MacFarland, "where the ore occurs in large, or, at least, in apparently remunerative quantity," are thus classified:

Elzevir, range V., lot 8.
Madoc, range V., lot 11; range I., lot 19; range VI., lot 22; range V., lot 17; and range V., lot 12.
Marmora, range III., lot 13, and IX., 6.
Belmont, range I., lots 7 and 8.

Under the head, "Manufacture of Iron," he says: "The ore-bid occurring in the 11th lot of range V. of Madoc, furnished the ore emitted by Mr. Uriel Seymour, at his furnace at Madoc village. The first experiment with this ore was made by Mr. Seymour in the furnace owned by him and his partner, Mr. Walcott, Wayne County, N.Y.; this was in the winter of 1868. Thrice and a half tons were treated, and it was found to improve the quality of the iron previously made there. First one-fourth, and then one-half of the Canadian ore was used, and the iron produced became softer and stronger. Ultimately the Canadian ore alone was charged into the furnace and a still better quality of iron obtained. These results being considered satisfactory Mr. Seymour erected a furnace at Madoc in 1867, and put it in blast. Lime-

stone was used as flux, and three different blasts were started, with different materials (found in the neighbourhood) for hearth-stones. In each of these three trials the hearth-stone was rapidly cut out by the blast, the furnace became unworkable and was broken, the operation being rendered less difficult by the use of an admixture of soft ore, that is, bog iron or hematite. There is in all likelihood some foundation for this opinion, and if so, then there ought to be no obstacle to the success of smelting in Madoc, where, besides the excellent ore of the Seymour hill, the hematite on the 12th lot of range V., is easily procurable. In future attempts at smelting in Madoc the course to be adopted would resemble that proposed in the case of Marmora. Owing to the purity of the Madoc ore a roasting could, however, be altogether dispensed with.

"Mr. Seymour, supposing the bad quality of the hearth-stone to be the cause of these misfortunes, procured a raw hearth from Roselle, N.Y., of the material used in the furnaces there. The furnace was again started, but by way of precaution with blast only one-timer. The same flux was used as formerly, and the same slag was produced, cutting the Roselle stone as much as it had ever done into the hearth-stone previously used. It having been thus demonstrated that the former hearth-stones were not at fault, since even the Roselle-stone could not withstand the slag, Mr. Seymour concluded to alter the flux, substituting for limestone a sandy clay. This was done, the blast stopped at the damaged tuyere, and introduced at the one which had been kept unlined. Very soon the character of the slag changed; it became mild, did not cut the hearth-stone and kept fluid, and in motion long after it left the furnace. The iron was of excellent quality, but at this time the stock of charcoal became exhausted, it being impossible to procure charcoal burners to keep up the supply. Reduced to extremity, Mr. Seymour caused cord-wood to be sawn up to lengths of two feet, and used instead of charcoal. For seventy-five days he continued to work his furnace with the same fuel, and with only one tuyere, producing a good slag, and excellent iron to the extent of one ton daily. About eighty tons were produced in all during this blast, and cast into stoves, potash, kettles, &c., with a small quantity of pig-iron.

The latter found ready sale in Belleville at \$27 per ton, and was considered of moderate quality for machinery. Encouraged by his success in smelting with wood, Mr. Seymour repaired the furnace, and started it again with wood alone as fuel, and with two tuyeres at work. Two to two and a half tons of iron were produced daily, but it was of an inferior quality, the castings made with it cracked in cooling. Mr. Seymour was led to suppose that this was caused by the wood descending too quickly and not sufficiently charred into the furnace. That this did affect the quality of the iron was proved in this manner. Mr. Seymour stopped one of the tuyeres; the daily production sank to one and a quarter tons, but the good quality of the iron was restored, and the furnace kept in blast three months. The exact cost of the operation I could not ascertain, but Mr. Seymour advised me that, according to the account books, this blast contributed somewhat to improve the financial condition of the concern. The daily product of iron was, however, too small, and smelting with charcoal was again resumed, in the midst of which Mr. Seymour's partner was killed by a blast at the mine. The difficulty of settling with his heirs became superadded to the financial difficulties of the concern, and Mr. Seymour's means having become exhausted, he was obliged to suspend smelting operations. Amongst the facts demonstrated by experience, and the least interesting was the producing of cast iron of excellent quality in a blast furnace with wood alone as fuel." Mr. Seymour entertains the opinion (and surely his experience justifies him in so doing) that a furnace specially built for the purpose, and so high as to allow the materials fifty hours to descend, wood could be used as fuel, and five tons of iron produced daily. His estimate of the cost of doing this is as follows:

Fifteen cords of wood, at \$1.....	\$15.00
Ten tons of ore, at \$1.50.....	15.00
One cord and a half tons of lime.....	1.00
Crushing ore, at 10 cents.....	1.00
Labour, two to four pounds.....	4.00
Two firemen.....	4.00
One gunner.....	1.50
Overhead.....	5.00
Tear and wear account.....	5.00
General expenses.....	5.00
	\$60.00

This is equal to \$12 per ton of iron produced, and

if the freight to Belleville be added, the total cost is \$16 per ton; with cast iron at \$26 the profit would be \$10 per ton. An impression has always prevailed in smelting the magnetic ores of the district, that the operation would be rendered less difficult by the use of an admixture of soft ore, that is, bog iron or hematite. There is in all likelihood some foundation for this opinion, and if so, then there ought to be no obstacle to the success of smelting in Madoc, where, besides the excellent ore of the Seymour hill, the hematite on the 12th lot of range V., is easily procurable. In future attempts at smelting in Madoc the course to be adopted would resemble that proposed in the case of Marmora. Owing to the purity of the Madoc ore a roasting could, however, be altogether dispensed with.

"On more general grounds it would seem reasonable to suppose that when properly conducted the same success would attend the iron manufacture in Madoc and Marmora as has attended it in other countries where similar results exist.

"In Sweden and Norway, as in Canada, the ores are generally magnetic, the fuel charcoal, the motive power water, the means of transport and communication imperfect labour is certainly cheaper, but the prices are less rich (33 per cent. being the average in Norway). The same relations as to ore, fuel, &c., obtain in Northern New York, where iron works seem to be very successful, and if ours were fitted to employ the same skill and skilled labour, and with due care and judgement, the same or but slight modifications of the apparatus and process which are there applied, iron would doubtless be as abundantly made in Canada as in New York. The protective duty in the latter country is to a great extent balanced by the higher prices for labour and fuel."

The Ottawa Free Press publishes some information it has obtained, to enable the public to judge how far the statements of Hudson's Bay officials may be depended upon. It says: "We learn that for four years the Hudson's Bay Company have refrained from hoisting the British flag on the flagstaff in Fort Garry. On the 24th of May last, the loyal people in the town of Winnipeg got up a slight demonstration in honour of the day. Fire torches were set going and a bon-fire got up. During the day, officers of the company were in town and were asked why the flag was not hoisted, but returned as an answer only a shrug of the shoulders. On the same day, the Company's steamer International was on the Red River on its way to Fort Garry. It was suggested to the officers to hoist the flag with which the boat was supplied, but a scornful laugh was the only answer. Governor McTavish was, we believe, on board the boat at the time; but here is a damning fact which we hope the people of the Dominion will not soon forget. The loyal people who got up this demonstration on our Gracious Sovereign's birthday asked the officer in charge of Fort Garry for the loan of one of Her Majesty's guns, left in charge of the Company by the last body of troops stationed there, in order to fire a salute in honour of the day, and were refused. On the 4th of July the small body of Americans in the town determined to get up a demonstration in honour of the Declaration of Independence. They asked the officer in charge of Fort Garry for the loan of a gun to fire a salute, and their request was granted." The Free Press goes on to relate an incident which may be stated with some advantage to Mr. Alfred Scott, the special representative and bosom friend of Mr. President Niel. "This was the hoisting of a Fenian flag, on the same 4th of July, on Dr. Schultz's flagstaff. The obnoxious flag was torn to rag by the small but indignant body of people who assembled, and the Union Jack was hoisted and honored with a salute. We are informed that the man who hoisted the flag was Mr. Alfred Scott, the delegate of Mr. Long Niel, the murderer of Scott's son on the 27th of May, 1869."

As the "Union Jack" is the flag last referred to as having been "hoisted," we should like to know whether by the words "this flag" it is to be understood that Mr. Alfred Scott hoisted the British ensign, or the obnoxious Fenian flag?

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

••••• Be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Two lines, 50 cents	50
Each subsequent insertion	12½
Up to ten lines, first insertion	18
Each subsequent insertion	8
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	2
Each subsequent insertion per line	1

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SWALFFIELD, Madoc.



THE MADOC MERCURY

AND

NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1870.

A Little More Railway Talk.

We have repeatedly heard, during the past week, the opinion expressed that there is a desire on the part of Kingston to back out of, and to kill off, the projected Railway enterprise; and that the determination on the part of the Kingston Directors to substitute an iron in place of the wooden rail proposed in the first place, has been adopted "the surest and quietest mode of offering that design. For this opinion, we do not believe that there is any foundation whatever. The opponents of the scheme in Kingston were sufficiently plain and outspoken in their objections to the road: but they were few in number; and were unable to excite any public sympathy with their views: and certainly did not number in their ranks any of the Directors, all of whom have been warm advocates of the Railroad. Some of them have been at considerable trouble and expense to gather information; others have expressed their willingness to subscribe, sufficiently liberally, for a stock; and even to mortgage their property to raise the means to do so and support the enterprise. And their preference for an iron instead of the wooden rail is shared by a good many at this end of the line, who do not, however, possess either the means or the inclination to contribute the increased amount necessary to carry out to completion the more expensive style of road.

There are others who, all things being favourable, would also rather see an iron than a wooden road, but who believe that it is quite out of the question to raise the needed funds from the resources of the whole of the district to be traversed by the road: and these likewise believe that, with the determination to have an iron road or none at all, the scheme is, to use their own expression, "gone up."

We still adhere to the opinion that it would have been wiser to have been content with a wooden rail in the first place: as we believe that its construction would have been within the means that can be locally raised; that its speed would have been sufficient for the transportation of the goods and produce it may be expected to carry; and that the rate of freight would have been very materially less than is possible by horses and wagons over ordinary roads. And in view of the facts that here, as inlets of Quebec are building a wooden railroad from that city to Gaspé, and its stock is at par, we hold that the opponents of the cheaper rail have not yet satisfactorily made out their case against its adoption under the circumstances.

But in this Railway-business, too many of the rate-payers are like children who want to eat their cake and keep it too. They want the benefit of the road, without paying, or paying enough, for it. In townsships in the western part of Ontario, where the assessed value is only about double that of the townships of Madoc, they are giving, or proposing to give, bonuses from five, or six times as great as we have given. And in each case they do not expect that our roads will be built without something more than that, and talk—nor grumble, as some are doing here, at a comparatively trifling outlay for preliminary expenses. If Mr. Wood had not been engaged to do some one else must have been found to do the

work he undertook, and paid for it, too. On this point we have a word to say to these grumbler, and that is—if they will give as many days of unpaid work towards building the road, as we and others of us have, Madoc's share of the road would soon be built without any further bonus than that already voted. And we would further say to those who do not grumble, but are willing to do their part, even if they cannot raise the money to take stock, they might very materially aid the enterprise, by contributing, each so many days' labour, time, &c., to be paid for, at a specified rate, in stock. Let all who would do this, make the offer and see what, or it would be refused by the Directors—in the event of their not raising a sufficient amount of capital, on the strength of the probable traffic returns, to be shown in the forthcoming prospectus. It will be time enough to say that the Railway is "gone up," if that prospectus fails to induce capitalists to invest.

For some valuable and authentic information concerning Madoc iron, see the first page.

The Addington *Beaver* recommends the people of Newburgh to apply to the Grand Trunk for a branch line from Napanee to that village—and when built as far as that, to push it on to Petworth, there connecting with the K. & M. R.R., and cutting off a good share of the trade from Kingston. The *Beaver* says they must have railway communication.

Some of our readers may possibly have wondered why we have said so little about the proceedings of Parliament during the present session. The reason is just this—we have failed to come across any weekly paper which has contained a connected and intelligible summary of the vast amount of talking; the mixed up, sometimes party and sometimes "independent" style of voting, and the small amount of work actually accomplished—the odds and ends taken from the summaries of the dailies failing altogether to give a correct idea of the proceedings as reported in full; and so we concluded that our readers would be just as wise, and somewhat less puzzled, if we said nothing, at all. The man with a taste for politics, who wants to keep fully posted up on such matters, must take a full sized "daily," with its special report—or rather all of them, as they don't always agree in their reports of the speeches of the "great guns,"—before he begins to understand the particular subject under debate.—It is popularly supposed that our Dominion Government is carried on in a "constitutional" style, modelled upon that of Great Britain; but after attentively wading through the reports of the session, we have come to the conclusion that this idea is a popular delusion of the most extensive magnitude. It is true that we have been able to make out that whenever the Government declares it will treat any particular Opposition motion as one of "want of confidence," it has hitherto been cast in a majority; but in what other way is its constitutional, in the British sense of the word, entitled it to hold on to office? Of all the measures it promised at the commencement of the session to introduce, what proportion do those it has carried through bear to those it has dropped? because it cannot control its supporters sufficiently to ensure their passage? It is a badgered and bothered, even by these who vote confidence in it, that on the very most important to the business of the whole country—the Trif—Finance Minister has at one hour of the day declared the certain concessions would be made, and a few hours after announced that the original Government resolution would be adhered to! The same malignant Government introduced a bill to fix the rate of interest, a course which it admitted to be opposed to its own convictions—and then, when an Opposition member succeeded in carrying an amendment, putting the banks and incorporated money-leading institutions on the same footing as private individuals as to the rate of interest to be exacted—dropped its own banking!—It sent a Commissioner to the Northwest, and kept the House waiting, after repeated promises of the early production of his Report, for a fortnight without it—and when produced it contained nothing new. Finally, the long promised and long-delayed Bill for the government of the Northwest Territories is brought down—and instead of being, as predicted, of a character to prove quite satisfactory to the whole country, it was as one-sided, so entirely in the interest of the French-Canadian element, that the little Royal English settlement of Portage la Prairie was actually "Gerrymandered" out of the petty new "Province of Manitoba," with its area of only 11,000 square miles, and population

* American for setting up election districts to secure power for one party.

of 15,000 inhabitants; with their legislative proceedings to be printed in French and English—their two Dominions Senators, and their two members in the House of Commons! This was too much, and the work of Commons—*Le* use of Commons!—was suddenly enlightened Sir John A. Macdonald: and having one day declared that the people of Portage la Prairie were left out at their own desire—and he could prove it—he obtains further information, and is graciously induced to enlarge the boundaries of Manitoba, so as to let them in.—This style of Government may be quite constitutional, but the M.P.s who vote confidence in it, and want to be re-elected, are likely to have a lively time of it at the next election.

The Governor General, it is said, has threatened to dismiss the whole Cabinet, and select for his constitutional advisers men who will agree, and in whom he has confidence.—*Chronicle.*

The Gentleman by the name of Riel as he was termed by Sir F. Hincks in Parliament, is said to be about to evacuate Fort Garry.

The "ONTARIO" BATTALION of the Red River Expedition, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel S. P. Jarvis, D. & A. G. Militia, Military District, No. 8, is now assembling at Toronto, preparatory to its departure for Fort Garry. The following are the Volunteers from the 48th Battalion who have been accepted:—

W. Massie, Co. No. 1.	C. Sergeant.	Surveyor.
A. Vandervert, Co. No. 3.	"	Farmer.
W. S. Volume, No. 4 Co., Madoc.	Sergeant.	
W. A. Shepard, No. 1 Co.	Private.	Clerk.
T. W. Turner, No. 1 Co.	Private.	Clerk.
J. Mulligan, No. 6 Co.	Private.	Farmer.

Mr. Volume had just obtained his certificate at the Military School, when he joined the Expedition. A force composed of such men can go anywhere and do anything required of them.

Mining Intelligence.

Mining operations are very dull at present, owing to a great extent, to the late floods and consequent badness of the roads.

In Marmora, the dam of the Gilbert and Turley mill (on the Gillen property) has been washed away, so we need not expect to hear of any returns from this property for this season. The bridge over the Moira just below this mill is also washed away.

Dr. Williams is still working his mine, but it is reported that he cannot work the mill again until it is refitted, owing to the foundation of the stamp battery giving way.

The Caldwell mill has been working all the winter on quartz taken from four miles south of the mill: reported results are from \$6 to \$10 per ton. It is now lying idle, the reason, it is rumoured, being disagreement between the owners.

At the Fiegel mine they are taking out ore. The Bay State mill is being erected on this property. The Lowell bridge, adjoining, is washed away, and the saw-mill reported damaged.

The Iron Ore bed at Blairton is to be worked extensively this summer; the Company are hiring all the miners they can get.

The only mining being done in Madoc is at the Phoenix (Richardson) Mine. They are still sinking on their new shaft, but have been troubled considerably by the floods, over 2,000 gallons of water having come in the shaft in ten hours. They have, however, splendid hoisting works, capable of lifting out about 1,500 gallons of water per hour. The shaft is also cased and divided, so that workmen can keep at their labour and go up and down with safety while the hoisting buckets are working. On visiting the works, any one will be surprised to see the order and regularity of everything; but we presume it is owing to the presence and personal attention of the Manager, Mr. J. H. Unstan, who is nearly always to be found at the works. He has certainly shown us how a mine ought to be conducted, and a shaft made, it is not expected that the shaft will be finished until late in the summer.

Owing to this dullness amongst the mines and mills, it is not probable that we shall have the pleasure of chronicling the return of many bars of gold from the different mills this summer; but still we hope this session will place us beyond our vicissitudes, and that we may afterwards record gold as one of our regular products.—*Con.*

COURT OF REVISION.—The Court of Revision for the Township of Madoc was held in the Town-Hall Friday, the 29th of April. There were only four appeals from the Assessors' valuations; the complainants claiming exemption from assessments on personal property, on the ground that they were in debt to an amount equal to the sum returned under that head by the Assessors. The sums, in each case, were accordingly struck off.

Tavern Licenses.—At an adjourned meeting of the Township Council, held on Friday afternoon, the clause in the By-Law restricting the number of tavern licenses for the village of Madoc to three, which had been retained by resolution at the previous meeting, was rescinded. Any one, accordingly, can now obtain a tavern license, by complying with the requirements of the statute, which are to be strictly enforced.—Mr. Cross called for the Yeas and Nays on the motion to rescind, the vote being recorded as follows:—Yea—Messrs. Wood, Blair and Tassie. Nays—Messrs. Russ and Cross.

A MAN'S NOSE BITTEN OFF.—On Friday afternoon last, while some neighbours were gathered together at a bee at Mr. J. Chambers', in Huntington, one of them, named James McGuire, took offence at some joking remarks that had been made, and struck John McKinnon. Mr. McKinnon inquired why he did that, and what he had, against him—and McGuire replied "nothing," and holding out one hand in a friendly way, again struck him with the other. A scuffle ensued, in the course of which McGuire bit off half of McKinnon's nose. For this brutal assault he was afterwards brought before A. F. Wood, Esq., at Madoc, and fined \$8 and costs, amounting altogether to \$15.—Mr. Fitzgerald appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Gream for the defendant.

FIRE.—Between two and three o'clock on Tuesday morning, the residence of the Rev. Joseph Wild, adjoining the Methodist Episcopal Church, Great St. James Street, was discovered to be in flames. An alarm was quickly sounded, and the firemen of No. 1 were soon on the spot, but the flames had made such headway before being seen that, although every exertion was made, it was found to be impossible to save the house. The attention of the firemen was therefore directed to saving the Church, and the residence of Mr. Tiffleton, whose furniture was securely got out, but the house was badly damaged. We regret to learn that Rev. Mr. Wild loses all his household effects, including a very valuable library and all the manuscripts in his possession. So rapid was the progress of the fire that the Rev. gentleman and the servant girl in his employ had a narrow escape with their lives. Mrs. Wild and family were not in town. The library and furniture were insured in the Western for \$1,000, and the house was insured in the Imperial for \$600. The origin of the fire is unknown, though there are strong suspicions of incendiarism, and there are certainly good grounds for the supposition. There was in the house a safe containing \$197. This safe was found in the cellar of a burnt building on Pinnacle and Great St. James Streets, having been apparently thrown there after being hastily rifled of its contents,—when found it contained but \$12 in silver. The total loss sustained by Mr. Wild cannot fail short of \$5,000. The men of No. 2 Company turned out and assisted nobly in quelling the devouring element, though their engine was in the hands of the painters, and consequently could not be used. The steamer as usual, worked effectively.—*Intelligencer.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, May 1st, 1870.

Brady, Richard
Brown, James (2)
Broad, Wm J
Blake, Capt
Bacon, Jas J
Beeson, Samuel
Best, Jas, Jr
Best, Jas, sen
Campbell, James
Elliot, Adam
Gordon, John
Higley, P C
Henery, Geo
Liquor, Isaac
Maynes, Joe
McKeeher, Edw

Munby, M. & F

McLeod, Miss M

Nixon, James

Quatin, Theo

Rensel, Bridget

St. Charles, Simon

Simpson, Wm

Sutherland, Dr

Tuttie, Amos

Tripp, Daniel

Wellman, Jacob

Westfall, Mrs James

Van, Mr

Vandewaters, Stephen

Yager and Elvies

Please ask for Advertised Letters when calling for this above.

R. D. O'FLYNN, Postmaster.

J. S. LOOMIS, M.D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR.
PROVINCIAL LICENTIATE, &c.

RESIDENCE, MADOC.

GEO. W. HOWELL, M.D.

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.
GRADUATE of Queen's College, Kingston.
LICENTIATE of the Royal College of Physicians and
Surgeons, Kingston.

RESIDENCE, TWEED.

NOTICE

I hereby give, that the Undersigned, of Madoc, in the County of Hastings and Province of Ontario, will, after the expiration of twenty days from the first publication of this Notice, apply to the Honorable George Sherwood, Judge of the Surrogate Court of the County of Hastings, for the appointment of himself to be Guardian of MARTHA ANN RIMINGTON, an Infant, his daughter, whose mother is dead, pursuant to the Statute in that case made and provided.

Dated Madoc, April 16th, 1870.

J. H. RIMINGTON,
By CHARLES GREAM,
His Agent.

STEEL PLOUGHS

AND
WOOD'S

MOWING MACHINES.

The Subscriber is now selling STEEL PLOUGHS at \$10 each.

WOOD'S Celebrated MOWING MACHINES, cutting 44 feet, at \$75. The same, with Reaping Attachment, \$90.00.

W. H. WALLBRIDGE.

Belleville, March, 1870.

Gold Lands for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers his MINERAL FARM for Sale, very cheap.—175 Acres, lying about Four Miles from the Village of Madoc, in the County of Hastings; only about 28 miles North of Ontario Lake at the town of Belleville, on the Grand Trunk Railroad.

There are about 40 to 60 acres of ploughable land, and about the same of Timber, consisting of beech, maple, ash, elm, hemlock and basswood; also, oak, pine, cedar and balsam.

There is also a comfortable House, and a Sawmill, which has been newly covered and converted into a barn, hayloft, stables, &c. This stands on a never failing stream, affording a good water-power of 11 feet fall, and the dam needs but little repairs to make it fit to run a saw, or one or two sets of stones, or afford sufficient power for a Crushing Mill.

There are about Twenty Gold Mines in quartz now opened on the place. Gold has been found in four of them. There is also an Iron Ore bed, and a Stone Quarry of beautiful smooth square face stone of very superior quality for building. It is reported by geo logists to be a good Lithograph stone.

There is a large stream running across the farm containing the Moira river.

This farm is offered at a very low price for cash. A sample of Gold and of the Lithograph Stone can be seen by calling on the Subscriber.

O. MORSE, Madoc.

Axe, FOR SALE.

A horse, cow, buggy, harness, sleigh, old cook stove, parlour cook stove, clock, map of United States and Canada, chair, table, crockery, stands, fair barreled and soap barrel, spade and fork, hoe and pick, two axes, buck saw, one set of bony planes, one or two saws, lumber, blasting powder and tamper, iron, drills and hammer, one retort and creosoline, vinegar and keg, paintings.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

LOVELL'S

Dominion & Provincial Directories.

76. Published in October, 1870.

NOTICE.—Leaving that my name has been unlawfully used in connection with Directories now being circulated in the Provinces, and entirely distinct from my works, and that in other cases it has been used that my Directories have been abandoned, I would request that those desiring to give a preference to my works to see that persons representing themselves as acting for me are furnished with satisfactory evidence.

Montreal, March 16, 1870.

JOHN LOVELL, Publisher.

LOVELL'S DIRECTORIES.

IT is intended to make these DIRECTORIES the most complete and correct ever issued on this continent. They are not being prepared by correspondence, but by PERSONAL CANVAS, S. from door to door, of my own Agents, for the general information. I have now engaged on the work in the several Provinces Forty men and Twenty horses. These are engaged in towns and villages on the Railway and Steamboat Route, important places the lines being held till the completion of the former, to admit of correction to latest date.

Intending issuing, in October next, the CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY, and SIX PROVINCIAL DIRECTORIES, which will prove a correct and full index to the DOMINION OF CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND, and PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, and a combined Gazetteer, Directory and Hand Book of the six Provinces.

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MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The project of a ship canal from Liverpool to Newcastle has again been mooted.

An unusual degree of prosperity is said to prevail in Newfoundland.

The issue of the morning edition of the Pall Mall Gazette has been discontinued.

Reports from Arizona continue to give wonderful accounts of the yield of silver in the new mines, and numbers of persons are still flocking thither.

Good news for the ladies—Gloves, it is said, will be very cheap in the fall. The Paris market is overstocked, and the Italian gloves are rapidly gaining favour, although they do not wear as well as the French gloves, and the kid is not so fine.

A telegram from London, of the 29th ult., says that Charles Buxton, M.P., was shot at by his secretary, but not hurt. His assailant, whose name is White, immediately fled, and is not yet arrested. There is little doubt he is insane.

The Cork Constitution says:—Vessels have been despatched to the relief of a steamer reported to be in the ice off the coast of Greenland.

The arch of the new Metropolitan Railway, under the northern end of Blackfriars Bridge, gave way on the 29th of April. Men were at work in the tunnel and twelve were buried in the ruins. All were taken out alive; but seven were badly if not fatally injured, and the others slightly bruised. Two have since died in the hospital.

A despatch from New York of the 30th ult. says: It is generally understood that the raid on Canada by the Fenians has been postponed for the present, in consequence of information received by the leaders that our Government is about taking steps to prevent their crossing the border. It is stated that 25,000 men will be furnished to the Fenian army from this city.

Now that the frost is fairly out of the way and the ground beginning to harden, the work on the Toronto and Nipissing road is to be pushed on with great vigour; and a large number of hands will shortly be on the grading of the road. Meanwhile the bridging is making good progress; and Mr. Wheeler is getting on well with the ties and fencing, and his sawmill in this village is busy day and night. —*Urbzide Journal*.

The Toronto Telegraph says that the members of the Volunteer corps of that city are growing daily more discontented with the way in which they are treated by the presiding genius or genuses of the Militia Department. About half the 10th Royals were absent at the last usual weekly drill, and quite a number of those present did not fall into the ranks at all, but probably only went to the shed for the purpose of ascertaining if there were any fresh or due to be read with reference to the Red River expeditionary force. As yet but four men from this regiment have volunteered to proceed to Red River; and it is understood that the commandrs of the six battalions decline to take the responsibility of selecting the quota asked for by the lately issued order from the Militia Department, and have merely submitted the names of those who proffer to go.

VOLUNTEERS FOR RED RIVER.—The following are the names of the Volunteers from the 49th Battalion for service at Red River who rep rep up to yesterday:—
Thos. Turner, private, No. 1 Company; William A. Shepard, Jr., private, No. 4 Company; William Massey, private, No 1 Company; A. L. Vanderhoof, Color-Sergeant, No 8 Company. Last night the men, prior to their departure by train for Kingston, were entertained to supper by Captain H. B. Smith. They were accompanied to the station by a number of their friends, and Ensign Harrison went with them to Kingston. All honor to our gallant boys, whom we hope to greet on their safe return a short time hence. If all other Battalions called upon supply men physically equal to those from the 49th, a finer force than composes the Red River expedition will seldom have been gathered together anywhere.—*Intelligencer*.

About 200 Volunteers arrived in Toronto on Sunday from various parts of the Province, for the purpose of joining the Red River expedition. A large number of those who have undergone the medical inspection have not been accepted, and the rejected expressed the greatest dissatisfaction at not being permitted to join the expedition.—Over one hundred of the Volunteers had arrived at Kingston, and of these quite a number, say the News, were rejected.

The *Intelligencer* says there are only six vacant houses in Belleville, and doubt if any other place in Canada can say as much.

The official *Gazette* of Saturday proclaims Shannerville as not part of entry, under the survey of the port of Belleville.

The new uniform of the Red River troops, it is said, "will consist of a green tunic, grey trousers, with black stripes, beef moccasins, with sunshades." The rifle will be the short Snider rifle, and the accoutrements new from military stores.

The Ottawa and its tributaries were never higher than at present. Several bridges have been carried away, and a number of lives lost. A bridge on the Bonnechere at Egansville was swept away, and six little boys who happened to be on it at the time, were drowned.

For the third time in three years, says the St. John *Globe*, the tariff has been changed; and for the third time it has been changed in that mean, sneaking manner characteristic of the dirtiest phases of Canadian politics. Every orange is, of course, an increase. And, every increase taken more money out of New Brunswick. The money so taken is not spent in developing the resources of the country, or in constructing great public works, for we borrow money for those purposes. It is spent in paying lazy, miserable lots, like Mr. John H. Gray and others of the kind, for voting for the Government and keeping them in power. It is recklessly squandered by a reckless Administration.

A San Francisco letter of the 13th says:—By yesterday's Panama steamer there arrived Lady Franklin, whose life is the centre of a century's tragedy; a lady whose constancy and devotion will be the theme of future Homers, and far eclipse the fame of fabled Penelope. A cruel rumour started some months ago by a city paper, that a waif had drifted ashore near San Diego, containing some mementos of the Arctic heroes, reached her at Rio Janeiro, and so she hastened to San Francisco; distance, fatigue, age, all forgotten, in the wild hope that the sea may have revealed one of its sorrowful wrecks. Poor lady! 80 years old, 20 years desolate, still clinging with a heart-sick longing to the idea that earth or ocean will yet tell the mystery of the past."

IN LUCK.—A story is going the round of the Quebec press, to the effect that our fellow-citizen, Mr. Patry, a B.S.C., while digging in his garden a few days ago, found a large jar filled with Mexican dollars. The Crown has not yet, we learn, taken any steps towards claiming a moiety, to which it is entitled under the ordinance relating to the finding of precious metals.—*Q. Chronicle*.

COLLISION OF TWO STEAMSHIPS.—*Quebec*, May 2.—Yesterday morning, about twenty minutes past three, the steamship City of Quebec, while on her first trip to the lower ports, collided with the steamship Germany, Allan's line, off Grosse Isle. The City of Quebec left this port on Saturday morning. The steamer passed Father Point at 10 p.m. on Saturday, on her way to Quebec. The City of Quebec was struck just before the centre of the paddle wheel, cutting right into the centre of the ship. The spanker boom of the City entered the bow of the Germany, and kept the two steamers locked together, so that the passengers had time before the sank to save themselves. When the lights of the Germany were first seen, the City of Quebec was running at full speed, about eleven miles an hour. The third engineer, and a steerage passenger were killed. No other lives were lost. The City of Quebec sank half an hour after the collision. Particulars as to how the collision occurred have not transpired yet.

HINDOO RELIGIOUS REFORMERS.—The *Globe's* London correspondent says:—"The visit to this country of the Indian religious reformer—the Baloo Keshab Chunder, Sen.—has been attended with some results not exactly looked for in this Evangelical country. This famous Hindoo is a Unitarian of the purest type; yet he has been welcomed by representatives of every orthodox religious body. That Dean Stanley should have held out to him the hand of brotherhood, is not surprising, for the worthy Dean's catholic temper of mind has passed into a proverb; but that Low Churchmen and Evangelical Dissenters should have mingled with Unitarians and Jews at the Hanover Square Rooms is one of those signs of the times which people will interpret according to the different stand points which they occupy. Amherst Keshab Chunder, Sen., will preach in Mr. M. D. Conway's chapel—a long way from orthodox cathedrals and West End Theological re-unions. But the world moves, and people excuse themselves with the plea that pure Theism is a mighty stride in advance of

the chaotic mythology of Hindoo worship. It will, however, be difficult to lay down one law for Unitarianism in the far East, and another for the same form of religious teaching in the heart of Christendom; and with whatever varying eyes the fact may be regarded in the theological world, the fact itself is full of significance, and must be taken into account by any student of the religious tendencies of the age."

The cardwriters interested in the missing steamer City of Boston have arranged to meet with the insurers, being convinced that the ill-fated vessel will never be heard of again.

Arrangements have been made with Dr. Schultz to precede the first division for Red River, and to make the necessary arrangements with the Indians whose territory lies on the route for the peaceful transit of the troops.

VARIETIES.

Where is happiness to be found?—In the dictionary.

When is love deformed?—When it is all on one side.

The man who had a cloud upon his brow has since been met.

A wag pronounces "morphine the greatest of modern outpourers."

"I see you're on the watch," as the thief said to the guard-sua-n.

"You can't do that again," as the pig said, when the boy cut off his tail.

A country schoolmaster thus describes a money-lender:—"He serves you in the present tense; he lends you in the conditional mood; keeps you in the subjective; and ruins you in the future."

A writer in the *Graphic* says that a "woman will always love the nearest man of suitable age, after a fashion, if she has never seen any more attractive specimen of masculine humanity."

When a certain Professor was asked which can travel the faster, heat or cold, he immediately decided in favour of heat, because anybody can catch a cold.

"H!" exclaimed an imaginative preacher, in the midst of an overwrought sermon descriptive of Heaven, "methinks I hear a whisper!" "Sir," rejoined a deacon, rising in his seat, close to the pulpit, "I presume it's the boy in the gallery."

A singing-master, while teaching his pupils, was visited by a brother of the tuneful art. The visitor observed that the chorister pitched the tune vocally, without the assistance of a pitch-pipe, and said, "Sir do you not use a pipe?" "No, sir," said Semibreve, with admirable gravity, "I chew."

Two coloured gentlemen playing billiards quarrelled. One hit the other a tremendous blow over the head with the butt end of a cue, which made the splinters fly, whereupon the assailed darkey paused to remark:—"Now, Sam, stop, and let's reason decently a little."

A chemical lecturer, while expatiating on discoveries in chemical science, remarked that snow had been found to possess a considerable degree of heat. An Irishman present replied that "truly chemistry was a valuable science," and anxious that the discovery might be made profitable, he inquired of the lecturer "what number of snowballs would be sufficient to boil a tea kettle?"

MRS. PARTINGTON ON WEDDINGS.—"I like to attend weddings," said Mrs. Partington, as she came back from one in church, hung her shawl up, and replaced the black bouquet in a long preserved hand box: "I like to see young people come together with the promise of love—cherish and nourish each other—but what a solemn thing is matrimony—a very solemn thing; where the minister comes into church with surprise, and goes through the ceremony of asking them man and wife. It ought to be husband and wife, for it isn't every husband that turns out to be a man. I declare I shall never forget when Paul put the spiritual ring on my finger, and said, 'With all my worldly goods I thee endow.' He used to keep a dry goods store, then, and I thought he was going to give me the whole there was in it. I was young and simple then, and did not know till afterwards that it meant one salvo goes a year. It is a lovely sight to see young people 'pugnating their vows,'" as the song says, and coming up to consume their vows."

THE MADOC MERCURY AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 884

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.) SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1870.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

The Iron Ores and Manufactured Iron of Madoc.

Mr MacFarland concurred his Report (from which we made some extracts last week) with these remarks

EXPORT OF IRON ORE.

The fact of the existence of a most extensive trade in iron ore, betwixt the south shore of Lake Superior and the Lake cities, and also betwixt the latter and Lake Champlain, has frequently caused attempts to be made to bring Canadian ore to the same market. From information which I have gathered, it would appear that the demand for ore from Lake Superior has greatly diminished lately, and the quantity shipped last summer was not more than one-third the quantity of the previous year. This, however, would not materially affect the export of ore from Canada as might at first be supposed. The magnetic ore from Canada would not compete with the hematite from Lake Superior. They are required rather for mixing with the latter, and as a substitute for the magnetic ore of Lake Champlain. It must not, however, be supposed that every magnetic ore from Canada would serve as such a substitute. Besides being of such a character as to melt readily with the Lake Superior ore, it must be free from all impurities, and especially from iron pyrites. Various ores containing such impurities have been shipped from Canada and rejected at Cleveland. Ores containing but a small quantity of iron pyrites cannot be used there, because there are no apparatus or conveniences there for roasting; ore, therefore, from Canada must be thoroughly free from iron pyrites, or thoroughly well roasted before shipment. As to whether the ore of this district would be found suitable for the smelting furnaces of the United States, this can only be ascertained by actual trial, but there appears no reason to doubt that the larger number of them would answer. A large proportion of the ore from the "Bell ore bed" of Belmont would be useless unless it were thoroughly well roasted at the mine first. But the purest ore from it as well as the most of the other retributive depots, and especially from the Seymour ore bed, would doubtless find a ready market. The price paid recently for Champlain ore delivered at Cleveland was \$10 per ton American currency, and pure Canadian magnetic ore would bring almost as much. Lake Superior ore only realized \$7.50 per ton, American currency. Assuming \$6.50, gold, as the value of a ton of pure Canadian ore, and also assuming that railway communications were established with the front, many of the ores of the district could doubtless be worked for exportation with much advantage. The cost of bringing, under such circumstances, a ton of ore from the principal deposits of the district to Cleveland could scarcely be more than as follows:—

Cost of ore per ton \$2.00

Railway freight, 2.00

Shipping to Cleveland, 1.00

55.00

A balance would therefore remain of \$1.50 per ton of ore.

Appended to Mr MacFarland's Report are some

Extracts from the Report of Alexander Murray,

Eng., Assistant Provincial Geologist, dated 15th

March, 1852, on the Geology of the Country lying

North of Lake Ontario, on a general line between

the neighbourhood of Kingston and that of Lake

Simcoe, "from which we take the following remarks

on the Seymour iron ore bed:—

"The deposits of iron ore in Madoc, Marmora and Belmont, some of which have long been known and have been worked, will probably hereafter become of great commercial importance. The ore which was formerly smelted at the village of Madoc, by Messrs Seymour & Co., and produced an excellent quality of iron, was mined on the 11th lot of the fifth concession of the township. The bed appears to run through a black, soft, mica-schist (chloritic) rock, and holds a course which, as far as it was traced, was about W. by N. and E. by S.; while the slope of the bed, which is towards the south, was between seventy-five and eighty degrees. The greatest observed breadth

of the bed appeared to be about thirty feet, and its average would probably not fall short of about twenty feet. A material similar to the soft, black, mica-schist, which accompanies the bed of ore on each side, appears every now and then to cut it diagonally in thin belts. In one place the bed is said to have been cut at distances of from every three to ten feet, and in another there was an unbroken part with a length of fifty feet. The ore is very black and very fine-grained, and while the whole body of it is magnetic, some portions of it have polarity—one end of a fragment repelling and the other attracting the north end of the magnet. When the ore is broken with a hammer on these portions of the bed, or on fragments taken from them, the particles adhere to one another, and stand up on the mass as they would on a magnet; the one being in short, a natural magnet or lodestone. The portions which have polarity appear to run across the ore-bed at right angles. Nodules of actinolite, or green, fibrous pyroxene, made up of radiating crystals, are disseminated in the ore, and yellow uranite is found investing small cracks. I was informed that in the general direction of the bed, traces of ore have been met with twice to the eastward, in the tenth lot of the sixth and the ninth lot of the seventh concessions, and to the westward in the twelfth lot of the fourth concession, the distance between the extreme points being about two miles."

Illness of Sir John A. Macdonald.

In the House of Commons, on Friday afternoon, in reply to Mr Mackenzie, Sir G. E. Cartier said the reason why the Government had not gone on with the Manitoba Bill was the sudden illness of the Minister of Justice, who had been seized he regretted to say, with spasms as he was preparing to come to the House. If he (Sir G. E. Cartier) had taken the floor to make that regretful announcement, he would have been obliged to ask the House to postpone taking up the Bill until his colleague should be in his seat. They were desirous that the measure, which was one in which the Minister of Justice to a great interest, should be left over for Sir J. A. Macdonald to introduce in his seat while the measure was going through the most difficult ordeal through which a Bill could pass in Parliament. There was no likelihood that the hon. gentleman could attend in his place that evening, but if hon. gentlemen opposite insisted on taking up the measure at 7:30 the Government were ready.—Mr Mackenzie could only express his regret at the illness of the Premier, and say that so far as he was personally concerned, he would not insist on taking up the measure during the absence of the Minister of Justice.—Sir G. E. Cartier expressed his thanks on behalf of the members of the Government and their friends for the sympathy and assistance of his hon. friend opposite.

On Saturday Sir G. E. Cartier referred to the illness of Sir John A. Macdonald, who, he was happy to say, was much better. Dr. Brown, who remained all last night and part of the morning with the Premier, would inform the House of the condition of the patient when he left him.—Dr. Brown said, "Yesterday upon entering the House I was requested to present to Sir John A. Macdonald, who had been taken suddenly ill at his office. I went there, and I found Dr. Grant in attendance. I offered my services, but at the same time not wishing to press them returned to the House. After being in my seat about an hour I received a letter from Dr. Grant requesting my immediate attendance on Sir John A. Macdonald. I showed the note to Sir George E. Cartier and then proceeded to see the Premier. I found him at his office lying upon a couch quite pulseless and in a state of collapse from the previous hard work which he had done and the wear and tear upon his system. The case being somewhat alarming, because we could not use the ordinary stimulants we would have administered to other patients. Happily, however, the remedy used by Dr. Grant so far succeeded as to restore circulation. Sir John A. Macdonald suffered excruciating torture from what we supposed was the passing of a bilious calculus. From about 9 o'clock in the evening the spasms subsided, but during the whole night, with the exception of a

few moments' repose or sleep, he passed a very restless night and impressed my mind with great anxiety. At 9 o'clock I left him; as Dr. Grant came to relieve me. Before leaving him, however, Sir John requested me to tell him what I thought of it. I did so. I communicated that I thought it would be impossible for him to be removed for a day or two, or some days, from the office. I think if it was impossible for him to do that it would be equally impossible for him to come to the House. Dr. Grant concurred in that opinion, which we communicated."

The crisis of the disease was past by Monday, and Sir John A. Macdonald, though still suffering from depression and requiring rest, was expected to be sufficiently recovered to permit of his removal from his office to his private residence in three or four days. It may take a month or longer, before Sir John is able to attend to public business.

The Expedition to Red River.

The Telegraph's Special Correspondent accompanying the first part of the Expedition which left Collingwood last week, has forwarded the following report:—

SAULT STE. MARIE, Friday.—The Algoma has arrived and passed through the canal. The American authorities are on the alert, and orders have been received from Secretary Fish at Washington, to use the utmost diligence and watchfulness in seeing that no British vessel with munitions of war or supplies for the Canadian solders, passes through the canal. The Chicago is sure to be stopped, and all our supplies for the troops will have to be taken across the Portage to the Algoma, which is now in British waters. The Americans at the Sault seem particularly jealous of any attempt on the part of the Canadian or British Government to subdue the rising at Red River, and no effort will be spared to throw obstacles in the way of the forces, now about to be sent to the Red River via Fort William.

The men are at work on the road at the Portage, and all will be in readiness for the comfortable transport of the troops and supplies to the Algoma, which vessel will carry them to Fort William.

The warlike aspect of events has given this place quite a busy appearance, and as it will be in a way the base of operations for the troops who are going to Fort Garry, lively times may be expected all summer. It is expected that the troops will take from forty to fifty days in making the journey from Fort William to Red River.

The Globe's Special Correspondent, now on his way to Fort Garry, through Minnesota, under date Georgetown, May 9th, says:—On the 22nd April at Bishop Tache's request, Riel floated the Union Jack over Fort Garry. O'Donoghue and Hart's objected and a general row was the result, which ended in the *leur de lis*, minus the Fenian emblem, floating side by side over the Fort.—Riel is the most loyal man in the Settlement, and has his band play "God Save the Queen" every night. His people did not relish the Union Jack, however, and when first hoisted it, was torn down and trampled in the mud.

Paris has been greatly agitated over the plebiscite submitted by the Emperor Napoleon to the people of France, by which they were required to express their contentment or dissatisfaction with both the personal or arbitrary rule in which he for many years, until recently, carried on the government of the country, and the constitutional form which he proposed for the future. The vote was taken on Sunday, and there was a very large majority against the plebiscite in the city, but in the country districts it was carried by a majority of upwards of five millions.—There was intense excitement in Paris all day on Monday, and great military precautions were taken against an outbreak. In the evening barricades were thrown up in the Faubourg du Temple. They were quickly carried by the troops, who, it is reported, fired on their defenders. The other quarters of Paris remained tranquil.

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AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

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THE MADOC MERCURY

AND

NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1870.

THE MANITOBA BILL, amended only by the extension of the boundaries originally proposed, so as to include the loyal settlement of Portage la Prairie; and also the amendment by the Government of the clause requiring one year's residence as a qualification to vote, so as to secure the right to residents within twelve months previous to the day of election who might have been absent from the country for a time,—has been passed in the shape in which it was introduced by the Government. All other amendments offered by members of the Opposition were voted down; just as little attention, it must be admitted, being paid, in the debate on the supplementary estimate for the North-West Territory, to the suggestions and wishes of the Lower Canadian members who dislike the sending of an armed force to the North-West on any account. That no further concessions were made is due, no doubt, to a great extent, to the illness of the Premier: in fact, the *Kingston News* says, “A letter from Ottawa states that Sir John A. Macdonald is much missed in the House, as it is felt that in many points of the Manitoba Bill he would have made concessions which Sir George E. Cartier will not yield.”

The principle of the bill is right enough—it secures the right of self-government in local affairs to the people of the new Province: and had this been done, or had it been made clear that it would soon be done, before Mr Macdonald was despatched on his experimental mission, all the troubles which have arisen—and may yet arise—would have been avoided. But it remains to be proved whether all the details of the bill are well considered and unobjectionable—the sum granted to put a Province which has no public works, on the same footing as Nova Scotia and New Brunswick when admitted into the Dominion—two legislative chambers for so small and sparsely populated a district; and the large reservation of lands for the benefit of the half-breeds and their children, so that comparatively little will be left for new settlers—a state of affairs not favourable to the development of civil and religious freedom as enjoyed in other parts of the Dominion, but tending to the perpetuation of national and sectarian prejudices or peculiarities. This reserve of 1,400,000 acres, however, it was distinctly stated by Sir George E. Cartier, was to extinguish all claims over the whole North-West Territory: and in reply to Mr Bowell, who asked what was proposed to be done with the full-blooded Indians, he said they would have to be settled with.

The long and the short of the whole matter, however, is this—the Government have contrived to mis-

manage this North-West business, and having already run the people of the Dominion into great expenses about it, are now anxious to patch it up, any way, with the least trouble to themselves—making things as pleasant as they can for Mr President Hiel—(who already boasts of the extent of the domain he rules, by no means confined to the Province of Manitoba)—his managers and supporters. For the moment, the Government, thanks to a majority in Parliament, have tided over the difficulty. If the Expedition reaches Fort Garry without meeting with some disaster, and restores order,—past blunders may be condemned: if not, where will their majority be after next election? And, meantime, what a lesson the Government and their supporters have been teaching to the people of the rest of the Dominion—that they give no heed to resolutions passed at orderly assemblies of the people, whether relating to the murder of Scott, or changes in the tariff, but are ready enough to yield humbly to threats of disaffection in Nova Scotia: faithfully followed out, in the light of that experience, and carried—by advice, too, it is said and believed—into open and armed resistance on the Western bound of the country. Insurrection is a safe and easy game, apparently, provided the leader has hardihood enough to shed some blood. What will the end of such a new notion in the new nation be?

Mr Macdougall's proposed substitute for the bill for the government of Manitoba was decidedly rejected by the House of Commons.

Parliament was to be prorogued on Thursday afternoon.

Critical Condition of the Premier.

Although the latest accounts of the state of the Premier showed some slight alteration of the more distressing features of his disease, we regret to have to state that the anticipations entertained by his friends of Sir John A. Macdonald's restoration to health, will, there is every reason to apprehend, prove illusory. His extreme weakness, and the reduced state of his system generally, it is feared, preclude the hope that he will eventually rally. The fresh attack of spasms yesterday was regarded by the medical attendants as a most alarming symptom, and those who are best informed have now relinquished all expectation of Sir John's recovery.

The following are the despatches which reached us in the course of yesterday:—

OTTAWA, May 11—1 p. m.—Sir John A. Macdonald passed a more favourable night last night; but is not so well this morning. He was attacked with spasms this morning, and his physicians were at once sent for. The pain in the region of the liver is very great. The fresh attack of this morning is not so severe as the first; but he is prostrated by his illness that the most gloomy apprehensions are now entertained. His situation is very critical. Dr Bow, M.P., was with him all last night.

OTTAWA, Midnight.—Sir John A. Macdonald is reported to be somewhat easier.

Dr Campbell, of Montreal, was telegraphed for this afternoon, and will arrive to-morrow morning. There is no essential change in Sir John's state to-night. His situation continues as critical as ever.

It will be seen by our Parliamentary report that just before the rising of the House Sir George E. Cartier received and read to the members, a note from Dr Grant, M.P., stating that Sir John was then (midnight) able to rest on his right side. Our latest despatch added nothing to this information.—Globe, Thursday.

The first of three races between the yachts *Sappho* (American) and *Cambray* (British) which was sailed on the 10th instant, in the British Channel, was won by the *Sappho*, the *Cambray* being so completely distanced from the start, that it returned to Cowes without sailing over the whole course.

Telegrams from Paris, dated the 11th instant, report serious disturbances, fighting having taken place at the barricades in the streets, in which a number of soldiers, police and citizens were killed. The military will, of course prove too strong for the revolutionary party.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS OF CANADA FOR THE YEAR 1868.—Part I.—Municipal Returns, Ontario.

In looking over this little Blue Book, just received from the Office of Routine and Records at Ottawa, we find some rather puzzling differences between the figures for that year relating to the Township of Madoc, as compared with the corresponding items for

the year 1867, taken from the Assessors' roll, and published in the MERCURY of May 8th, last year.

In the Blue Book, the resident population of Madoc is put down at only 2,812; while in the following year (the population having in the meantime been somewhat reduced by the number who had gone to seek their fortunes elsewhere) it amounted, as classed according to creeds by the Assessors, to 2,858. This increase is not to be accounted for by the number of births, unless this is the most prolific township in Canada, nor by the gold excitement, which told much more largely on the resident population in the former than the latter year.

The number of cattle in 1868 is returned at 2,400; in 1869, the Assessors reported 3,892—although hundreds, in the interval, had been sold and taken to the States.

Horses, in 1868, are returned at 5,228; in 1869 the number was only 4,722.—Hogs had also diminished from 1,600 in '68, to 1,270 in '69; while Horses had increased from 988 to 980.

Having some time since lent the Returns for preceding years to a gentleman who wished to prepare some statistics, for use with reference to the K. & M. R.R., we cannot just now show how much the population of the Township has varied or diminished; but while the number of raters on the roll of 1869 was only 600, we find that so long back as 1863 it amounted to 707.

LOCAL POST OFFICE STATISTICS.—From the bulky Report of the Postmaster-General for the year ending the 30th June, 1869,—dated the 31st of March, 1870,—we take the following particulars relative to the mail service in these parts:—

Mail Transportation—Belleville and Madoc, T. Canniff, contractor, by vehicle, distance 28 miles, 6 trips per week, \$350 a year.

Bridgewater and Madoc, W. B. Wemp, contractor, by horse or vehicle, 21 miles [by Cooper and Queenborough], 2 trips per week, \$240.

Madoc and Thanet, E. Cameron, contractor, by horse or vehicle, 31 miles, 2 trips per week, \$295.

Revenue Collected—Bridgewater, \$218 01; commission, \$62 08; stationery, \$2.

Bannockburn, \$68 70; com. \$18 32; stat. \$2.

Cooper, \$80; commission, \$6 94; stationery, \$2.

Eldorado, \$163 92; com. \$38 62; stat. 2.

Glamire, (closed 31st May, 1869), \$12 35; commission, \$4 17; stationery, \$1 88.

Halloway, \$82 48; com. \$18 91; stat. \$2.

Ivanhoe, \$47 26; com. \$13 60; stat. \$2.

Madoc, \$71 14; com. \$23 90; stat. \$2.

Marmora, \$258 15; com. \$66 75; stat. \$2.

Malone, \$10 19; com. \$3 46; stat. \$2.

Maynooth, \$18 86; com. \$15 65; stat. \$2.

Milbride [Jordan], \$78 08; com. \$22 78; stat. \$2.

Moirs, \$49 15; com. \$11 56; stat. \$2.

Queensboro, \$50 99; com. \$17 04; stat. \$2.

Roslin, \$126 20; com. \$27 93; stat. \$2.

Stirling, \$674 81; com. \$197 16; stat. \$4.

Thanet, \$44 23; com. \$18 21; stat. \$2.

Thomassburg, \$94 84; com. \$23 32; stat. \$2.

Tweed, \$209 53; com. \$60 53; stat. \$2.

Umfreville, \$16 20; com. \$7 24; stat. 2.

West Huntingdon, \$39 58; com. \$10 31; stat. \$2.

York River, \$30 96; com. \$11 97; stat. 2.

Money Orders.—At Bridgewater, 22 orders, amounting to \$186 25 were issued, and 6, amounting to \$183 69, were paid.

At Madoc, 222 orders, amounting to \$8,881 15 were issued, and 82, amounting to \$5,332 39, paid.

At Stirling, 82 orders, amounting to \$5,119 14 were issued, and 20, amounting to \$969 37, paid.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.—An Ottawa telegram of the 9th instant says that during the present season it is expected Mr Bill will continue his investigation in the neighbourhood of Lake Nepigon, Mr Venour will conduct an examination in the Hastings gold region, and Mr Richardson will explore the country near Lake St. John, in the Province of Quebec.

■ A drove of 80 cattle were taken by an American buyer from Madoc this week. Mr Bateman will take a drove of the same number next week.

■ W. S. Volumes is appointed Corporal in Co. No. 4 of the 1st Battalion of the North West Expedition.

■ Madoc village during the week has presented the appearance of dullness usual at this season.

■ The weather has been wet and dull for the greater part of the week, but just what is wanted for the growth of the crops.

■ The agents for Lovell's Dominion Directory were taking down names and particulars in this neighbourhood on Friday.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

California is suffering seriously from drought.

In Montreal there has been a general reduction of rents, and as a consequence not much May moving.

The Seafarh salt well is down to the depth of 600 feet, and boring still continues.

The London Gazette announces that Her Majesty's Birthday will be kept on Saturday, 28th May.

The standard height for army recruits has been raised in England from five feet six inches to five feet eight inches.

A steamer of the Allan line, recently brought out \$12,000 in Canadian silver coin, in 25c., 10c. and 5c. pieces, which will be at once put into circulation.

The famous yacht Henrietta, which won the ocean some time since, is loading in Boston with a cargo of rum for Africa.

Gen. Lee is threatened with heart disease, and the authorities of the University of Virginia are very uneasy about him.

The British Government has offered a free passage in transports to all discharged dockyard labourers desirous of emigrating to Canada.

A considerable quantity of silver destined for the payment of workmen on the Intercolonial is said to have gone down with the steamer City of Quebec.

Father Riobhot and Scott, the rebel delegates, are still at Ottawa. They are expected to leave for Red River the moment the Manitoba bill passes. Judge Black does not propose to return to Fort Garry.

The Dominion Government, says the Quebec Chronicle, has presented as a gift the Spencer Wood domain, and all its buildings, to the Local Government, who will devote it to a residence for the Lieutenant-Governor.

There has been a steady increase in the number of salmon in English rivers since the appointment of a royal commission in 1861 to supervise the fisheries and take measures to restock the various streams; and it is believed the yield will soon equal that of the Irish and Scotch rivers.

The Uxbridge Journal says the Fall wheat is mostly killed in that neighbourhood, and thinks it is owing to the great weight of ice and snow remaining on it for so many months. Some talk of ploughing it up. A similar account is given from other places in the western part of Ontario.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands has given notice that certain lands in the towns of Medora, in Muskoka, and in Stisted and Chaffey, in Nipissing; in Ferguson, McKellar and Christie, in Parry Sound; and in Knowdon and Glamorgan, in the county of Peterborough, are open for location as free grants, under the regulations made by the Department.

Since the death of Gen. Gray, private secretary of Queen Victoria, it has transpired that Her Majesty takes a very active part in the business of every department of the government, and especially the War Office, the Admiralty, and the Poor Law Board. She writes out her views with a fulness that reminds one of Philip II., and the private Secretary's business is to reduce her memoranda to official form.

The fall of an enormous meteorite measuring more than a yard in diameter, is reported from Mourouk, in Fezzan, Africa. It fell in a silt, view of a group of Arabs, who were terrified, and fled their gates at it. The Sultan of Waddad and all the grandees of his court have had sabres and spears made out of it, and the remainder is to be taken to Constantinople.

The Japanese nobility are now sending their sons to the United States, to be educated. Five young men, sons of the leading officials of Japan, have already been for two years taking a thorough course of studies at New Brunswick, New Jersey, and recently five more have arrived from Jeddah and joined them. The new arrivals are sons of Japanese nobles. Two of them, prince of the blood, are sons of Prince Tosa, one of the members of the Grand Council of Tosa, the highest officials of the Empire. Others are to follow soon.

The Grand Jury at the Illinois Ansco recommended that witnesses in criminal cases should be paid the same as jurors, and hoped the Government will shortly take the matter into consideration, and make provision for remunerating them the same as jurors, as it is a great hardship for witnesses to have to lose their time, and bear their own expenses while acting for the public good; as the Grand Jury consider that all criminal prosecutions are for the benefit of the public, and that the public should bear the expenses.

Arrangements are making to carry sea water into Loo-Loon, so that sea baths may be enjoyed at all times of the year, without the inconvenience of a journey from home. The water will be carried up in tanks on the railways at rates so moderate that the bather to expensive luxury may be enjoyed by nearly all.

A novel reformatory enterprise is in progress in the Idaho Territorial prison. The prisoners have formed a Bible-class, and spend part of each day in reading and committing on the Scriptures, and in the performance of religious services. Two prisoners, who were pardoned in the latter part of last month, left the institution with great reluctance, as they regarded its moral atmosphere as of a far higher tone than that of the rest of the Territory. One of the inmates, who attempted to rob an express wagon, is now studying for the ministry, expecting to preach the Gospel when he is set at liberty. On the occasion of breaking ground and beginning the foundation for the Idaho Penitentiary, on the 2nd instant, the citizens of Boise City were invited to be present at the ceremonies; and the views of the inhabitants of that city upon such subjects may be inferred from the terms of the notice, which says: "A general attendance of every age and sex is required, in order that all may view the commencement of an edifice that may some day be their home."

We have heard a good deal about the hardships endured by the Canadian Government delegates to the U.S. in their imprisonments, speeches, interviews, &c., &c., but we do not remember before to have seen anything of their social recreations. Hence we welcome a little picture which in some small measure supplies the deficiency. It seems that "a few days prior to the departure of Col. De Salaberry," a military entertainment was given in the Hall of St. Boniface College, the performers being twelve of the students, the oldest of whom was not over fifteen years of age. They performed as a brass band, and also went through some military evolutions. How they got their instructions in the latter accomplishment is told by the New Nation of the 8th-9th April in the way:—"While staying at the Bishop's Palace, it appears, Col. L. De Salaberry kindly devoted his spare evenings to 'making soldiers' of the bandmen, and with the most successful results. Indeed, their progress in the first principles of soldiering has been so rapid and so marked that it is hard to say whether they are admired most now as Col. De Salaberry's Band or Father Dugas' Band. While on the one hand, Father Dugas seems to have inspired them with his own deep and ardent love for music, the Col has certainly infused a good deal of military enthusiasm into the little fellows. The evening we saw them they ran the gamut of the full Company's manual of arms, including the bayonet exercise. They had small wooden guns, and the precision with which they marched, and counter-marched and went through all the various evolutions elicited frequent applause. According to statements of military men present, it usually takes nine months' steady drill in the regular army to reach the point attained by these youngsters in some six weeks."

LAKE ST. JOHN EXPLORATION.—Mr. Gagnain, P.L.S., charged by the Government with the carrying out of the exploration from the terminus of the Gosford railway to Lake St. John, arrived in town on the 3rd inst. This gentleman reports most favourably. The total distance from Quebec by the route followed is about 150 miles, offering no obstacles of any moment to the construction of a railway. The capability of setting a large portion of it is also established. His final report, which will be ready in about three weeks, will, we hope, be made public—*Quebec Chronicle*.

THE WANT-OF-SILVER NOISE.—Upon this subject the *Monetary and Commercial Times*, of the 6th instant, says:—"Now that three millions of silver have gone and a small fraction only of that sum is ready for purposes of change, there is a great outcry and excitement, not a single person having had occasion lately to do any 'shopping' but has been annoyed and inconvenienced by the lack of small money in the stores. At this time many thousands of petty boughs are unsettled for want of silver; the banks have been besieged hour by hour, by envoys for Canadian silver or fractional currency. Storekeepers have gone from the country districts to the cities, hunting up 'change,' and as many cases have bought the new currency at a higher premium than the discount was on American silver! Using it, the manner in which that has been done out, it has got largely into the hands of the brokers, who are selling it at a good premium, and it now seems possible that there will be a bankruptcy for the financiers of Egypt, and that the demand for the much-abused silver to be returned will be louder than the clamour for its exportation."

Orders have been given that no newspaper correspondent shall accompany the Red River expedition.

A charter has been granted to Wellman's Corners Cheese Factory.

Sixteen sailors belonging to Her Majesty's ship *Charybdis*, which is stationed at Vancouver Island, have mutinied. While they were out in a launch they rose "upon their officers, overpowered them, and deserted to the American shore."

A considerable portion of the Jewish population of Lithuania and Poland are about to emigrate to the countries of the Dan and the Caucasus, the remainder proceeding to North America. The Russian Government has given its consent, and has delivered passports to every man possessed of 75 rubles (300fr.) Important sums have also been contributed for that object by the Jewish societies of London and Paris.

VARIETIES.

An Irish clergyman advertises that he will teach a Sunday school twice a week—Lundays and Saturdays.

Some one remarks that if the best man's faults were written on his forehead, it would make him pull his hat over his eyes.

There is good sense in this "new" motto for merchants:—"Lie to bed and early to rise. Never get tight—and advertise."

"Why do you call me mirlie, my dear?" inquired a wife of her husband. "Because," was the answer, "you are always associated in my mind with a bill."

A gentleman was promenading a fashionable street, with a bright little boy at his side, when the little fellow called out, "Oh, pa, there goes an editor!" "Hush, son," said the father, "don't make sport of the poor man—God only knows what you may come to to you."

A plasterer and his boy being employed by the day to whitewash a house, were so tedious that the owner asked the lad, in his master's absence, when he thought they would have done. The lad bluntly replied that "master was looking out for another job, as if he found one, they should make an end that week."

"I think," said Mr. A. Bronson Alcott once in conversation, "that when a man lives on beef he becomes something like an ox; if he eats mutton he begins to look sheepish; and if he eats pork he may not grow swinish?" "I hat may be," said Dr. Walker, of Cambridge, "but when a man lives on nothing but vegetables, I think he is apt to be pretty small potatoes!"

Rochester, Minn., has been the scene of a queer lawsuit between a merchant and a discharged servant girl, which terminated in the discomfiture of the merchant. The girl sued the merchant for her pay, and he brought in a bill against her to offset, charging her fifty cents per night for kerosene when her "cousin" called to see her, and \$1 per night each night she worked for herself after the housework was done.

The story goes that some years since a doctor of divinity, of Boston, a gentleman whose face indicates generous living, while on an exchange, early on Sunday morning, took a stroll through the streets by way of a "constitutional." His attention was attracted by a man who was standing on a corner, and evidently suffering from the effects of hard drinking the night before. The doctor passed on, but strangely enough soon again met the same fellow and passed him only to encounter him again in another street. At the third meeting the drowsy fellow, evidently mistaking the object of the doctor's early walk, accosted him with this remark: "I say, old fellow, there isn't a single one open, is there?"

THE ANGRYING POWER OF THE SUN.—"It is absolutely certain," says a writer in the *Edinburgh Review*, "that all planetary matter is irresistibly gravitating towards the sun, which will be the common bourn of our system." As surely writes Sir William Thomson, "as the weights of a clock run down to their lowest position, from which they can never rise again, unless fresh energy is communicated to them from a source not yet exhausted, as surely must the planet after planet creep in, age by age, toward the sun; not one can escape its fiery end. As it has been proved by geology that our earth had a fiery beginning, so it is shown by the law of gravitation that it will have a fiery end."

THE MADOC MERCURY AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 385.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.) SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1870.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

The Prorogation of Parliament.

OTTAWA, May 12.—This day at four o'clock his Excellency the Governor-General in state proceeded to the Chamber of the Senate in the Parliament buildings and took his seat upon the throne. The members of the Senate being assembled, his Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the House of Commons, and that House being present his Excellency was pleased to prorogue the third session of the first parliament of the Dominion of Canada, with the following speech from the throne:—

"Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:—

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons:—

"I cannot close the present session without acknowledging the attention and diligence with which you have applied yourselves to the despatch of public business, and especially to the important objects which I recommended to your consideration. In the measures which you have adopted respecting banks and banking and the issue of the Dominion notes, I trust efficient guarantees will be found for the protection of the financial interests of the community.

"The measure which you have passed for the government of the new province of Manitoba and for the vast adjacent territories and the just and reasonable conditions which you have sanctioned in favour of their inhabitants cannot fail to remove every trace of the misapprehensions which unhappily existed, and to plant in their stead a feeling of confidence in your goodwill and of hope of the numerous and increasing advantages to be derived from joining the Dominion. The military expedition, which it is necessary to send, will gratify and give confidence to all loyal and well disposed persons. Her Majesty's troops go forth on an errand of peace, and will serve as an assurance to the inhabitants of Red River settlement and the numerous Indian tribes that occupy the North-West, that they have a place in the regard and in the counsels of England, and may rely upon the impartial protection of the British Government.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons:—

"I thank you for the readiness with which you have granted the necessary supplies for the public service, and have observed with satisfaction the precautions you have taken to guard against any possible deficiency in the revenue.

"Hon. Gentlemen and Gentlemen:—

"The information which reached my Government from many quarters as to the designs of the parties styled Fenians, armed and openly drilled in various parts of the neighbouring States, rendered it incumbent on me to apply to Parliament to pass an act to suspend the *habeas corpus* act, as well as to call out an armed force for the defence of the frontier. The vigorous steps resorted to and the laudable promptitude with which the active militia responded to the call to arms chilled the hopes of the invaders and averted the massacred outrage, so that I now entertain a sanguine hope that I shall not be placed under the necessity of exercising the power so entrusted to me.

"The provisions made for the taking of the decennial census in 1871 will be so carried out as to ensure, if possible, the taking of a simultaneous census in all Her Majesty's possessions in British North America.

"I sincerely hope that the preparations which have been matured for the protection of the Canadian fisheries will be effective. Every care will be taken to combine the maintenance of the undisputed rights of our fishermen with the regard due to the just claims of the foreigners, and you will, I am persuaded, acknowledge with gratitude the countenance and moral support which Her Majesty's government has manifested in the intention of affording.

"The general tone of your debates and the uniform expression of prevalent opinion indicate that the people of Canada are sensible of the advantages arising from their existing form of government. I trust their contentment may be of long continuance, and take leave of you for the present with the earnest wish that the determination and efforts of the country to preserve the blessings which it enjoys may be crowned with the protection and distinguished favour of Providence."

THE NORTH-WEST.

The Steamer Chicora stopped at Sault Ste. Marie Canal by the U. S. Authorities.

COLLINGWOOD, May 12.—The Chicora arrived here at seven o'clock p. m. She arrived at Garden River on her up trip at 7 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday and discharged the boats and some other goods and the men to man them. She arrived at the Sault St. Marie, Canada side, about twelve noon, crossed to the American side shortly after, and reported to the customs. There appeared to be no intention on the part of the officials to prevent their passage through the canal. Shortly after the customs officer came on board and asked for a manifest of cargo on board, which was furnished him and with which he appeared perfectly satisfied. A short time after the captain was informed that he could not go through the canal but that he had better wait till Thursday noon, when they expected further orders. On being asked whether they thought he could get through then the answer was not satisfactory. The captain then crossed to the Canada side and discharged the cargo and left for Collingwood at three o'clock p. m. on Wednesday.

The steamer Algoma was at Point Aux Pine waiting orders.

The special correspondent of the Toronto *Telegraph* writing from Sault Ste Marie on the 12th, says that the stoppage of the Chicora makes the Canadians there hang their heads for shame; and that the Americans are enjoying the thing most exuberantly, and really, if ever he got it the British Lion has got a hiding this time." "Those acquainted with the route confidently assert that the 1st of September is the very earliest date at which the troops can be expected to reach Fort Garry."

The Ottawa *Evening Mail*, in an article respecting the stoppage of the Chicora, says:—

"We have anticipated this trouble from the outset, and have no hesitation in distinctly stating that rumour has not been idle in charging certain members of the Canadian Cabinet with inciting the American Government to this step, to prevent the expedition reaching Red River at all. We made similar statements at the commencement of these Nor'-West troubles, which were looked upon as monstrous, but which time amply verified. We hope in a few days to be in possession of damning proofs of the traitorous proceeding of certain high dignitaries amongst us."

Riel in a Cage.

St. PAUL, Minn., May 12.—News has been received from Fort Garry to April 29th. All is quiet. The provisional Government is in session. No mail had arrived from the east for five weeks, but the mail was expected next day. The people were in quiet expectation of favourable news from Ottawa. No news of the arrest of the delegates and the excitement had then reached Winnipeg. Four-fifths of the people in Red River hope the troops are on their way from Canada, and are anxiously awaiting the news of the progress of the forces. The community is kept silent through fear of Riel's rashness. Many settlers intend to set out and join the troops when they reach the Lake of the Woods.

A later letter, written from Fort Garry on the 20th, to the commander of Fort Abercrombie, says:— "The mails have just arrived from Canada and the United States, and there is much excitement hereabouts. The Red River steamer was on the point of starting for Georgetown, laden with furs and a large number of passengers, who were preparing to leave the country. Riel immediately ordered the boat to be tied up and passengers prevented from leaving the settlement. Riel is said to be storming furiously at the arrest of his delegates, the reception of the Red River refugees, and other unexpected information. Capt. Webb, of Brighton Mills, Hart, Bredfied, and William Durne, Toronto, have just arrived at St. Paul from Winnipeg. They start east to-morrow morning."

The Fenians on the Move to the N. W.

OTTAWA, May 12.—The St. Paul *Press* publishes a letter from Duluth which says:—"A large body of

armed Fenians had arrived at the latter place en route to Red River, to aid Riel. Each man was armed with a breach-loading rifle, pistol and knife. Their first strike will be the capture of Fort Francis on Rainy Lake, which will be garrisoned by a few men, while the main force will harass and dispute the passage of the British troops through rivers, swamps and mountains, from Fort William to Red River. At the proper time they will march down and join Riel's forces. One party has already started overland by the Vermilion road. Another will soon follow, and a third is preparing to go to the same destination, via St. Louis and Vermilion river. Another party is reported at Superior river which will march directly west to Red River. The forces at Duluth are said to be commanded by a distinguished Confederate officer who fought with Gen. Banks in his Louisiana campaign. The men are nearly all ex-soldiers, many French-Canadians accompanying them, and they have secured the services of several Indians and half-breed guides; and one or two employees of the Hudson Bay company who are perfectly familiar with the country to be operated in. The *Press* does not vouch for the truth of the above intelligence, as everything is quiet at Red River, and Riel is expecting favorable news from Canada.

CHICAGO, May 12.—The report telegraphed yesterday relative to the concentration of Fenians at Duluth is confirmed by the papers published there. The St. Paul *Press* has news of the mustering of the Fenians in various points of Minnesota and one party is now en route to Red River overland. There is now at St. Paul a Fenian force of about 300 awaiting arrangements for transportation and subsistence before commencing the march to Red River. They will probably proceed by the usual mail route, but may possibly go to Fort William to oppose the landing of the Canadian expedition.

NEW YORK, May 12.—A Fenian council of war was held at the Astor house this morning for the conclusion of the final arrangements for the invasion of Canada.

May 13.—The executive committee of the Fenian brotherhood has been in session all day. It is positively ascertained that troops and officers have left this city within the past few days for the border.

DULUTH, May 14.—The *Minnesotan* says:—"Many of our citizens have noticed an unusually large addition to our Celtic population, and have queried as to its meaning. Stalwart fellows in a country needing laborers, yet they toll not, neither spin, but still are arrayed comfortably, and are not troubled as to means of sustenance. It is noticed that each man of them has a military air, and is the owner of a gun that does not seem peculiarly adapted to sporting purposes. By twos, and fives and tens they have come upon us, and awakened much interest by their frequent interviews with each other—interviews seemingly without any meaning to the uninitiated. The mystery is now solved. We have undoubtedly information that they belong to the Fenian Brotherhood, and that to the number of 250 they will advance to the aid of General Riel, following the line of country recently traversed by Dr. Schulz. Some have already left, and soon the rest will follow, when perchance our over-crowded boarding houses and hotels will be able to accommodate the more legitimate hosts wending their ways to our shores."

DENVER, May 16.—The steamer St. Paul arrived down last evening. She left Duluth last Tuesday. Her officers report that up to the time they left there was nothing to indicate a concentration of Fenians or other forces there, and there was no talk of any movement being made from that quarter to the service of Canadian troops to Red River country. Everything quiet at the Sault Canal. The Algoma was lying in Canadian waters outside, having just recurred from Fort William, whether she had conveyed any load of supplies. The Chicora, recently engaged on a mission to pass through the canal, was to be seen daily from Collingwood with her crew, and provisions, boats, munitions of war, etc. Her last port, up to the time the St. Paul left, which was Friday night, had not been portaged over to the Lake Superior side.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

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THE MADOC MERCURY

AND

NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1870.

The Ontario troops of the Red River Expedition are now fairly on the way to their destination at Fort Garry. Companies 1 and 4 of the 1st Battalion left Toronto at noon on Saturday, the 14th instant, by a special train for Collingwood, where they arrived at six o'clock the same evening, and embarked on the steamer Chicora, which left at nine o'clock, amid tremendous cheering. Companies 2 and 3 followed at seven o'clock on Monday morning, and on reaching Collingwood, embarked on the steamer Waubuno, which sailed at three o'clock in the afternoon for the portage on the Canadian side of the Sault Ste. Marie. There the troops are encamped, until the transports are ready to convey them to Fort Garry, where the overland march to Fort Garry will begin.

It is expected that the Quebec Battalion, which still remains at Toronto, will be filled up from the ranks of the Royal Canadian Rifles, and that all the troops now in barracks will take their departure on Saturday (to-day). The men of the 60th Rifles who are to go have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to leave at the same time.

The rumours of Fenian interference with the progress of the Expedition—and of the intention of the warriors "in green" to make an attack on the steamer Algoma, and capture her, as well as destroy the stores landed from her at Fort William, and those discharged from the Chicora at Sault Ste. Marie—have sufficed to keep up a degree of interest in the Expedition, which would speedily be converted into genuine excitement, if the Fenians would only do a small part of what they are continually threatening. The gunboat Resolute, which had only a week before been dismantled of her military stores and equipments, was, however, promptly ordered to have her armament taken on board again, and proceed to Sault Ste. Marie, to watch the movements of these filibusters, instead of only doing transport service. Her shot, shell, rockets, ammunition and a quantity of stores, were forwarded from Kingston on Sunday night, to be taken on board at Goderich, from whence the gunboat sailed on Monday with a number of artillerists, ready to protect the steamers and stores.—It is impossible to tell what amount of credence to attach to these reports of Fenian movements and designs, for while some of the American papers positively assert that the Fenians are actually on their way to harass the Expedition, the U. S. officers are unable to find any trace of armed men gathering on the frontier. The *Globe's* special correspondent, however, writing from the Sault on the 16th inst., says that it has been definitely decided to abandon the line of the Lake of the Woods to Fort Garry, and follow instead the Winnipeg River into the Winnipeg Lake, and then down to Fort Garry—the circuitous route being adopted to avoid the swamps on the direct land route, and to prevent, as far as possible, all chance of collision with the Fenians, though no fears are entertained of the results of a fight, in the improbable event of the Fenians making their way so far across from the border.

The stoppage of the Chicora on her first trip has aroused a demand that the Canadian canals should be closed against the passage of American vessels, if the U. S. authorities persisted in their course of petty annoyances.—Contrary to expectation, the Chicora was stopped a second time; but a telegram from Washington of the 18th instant, says that upon the assurance of Minister Thornton that the Expedition to the Red River country was of a friendly character, President Grant has given permission to send supplies through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal.—The temporary restriction has put Canada to some little extra trouble and expense, to the delight, no doubt, of the Fenian element in the States; but the exploit will not add any particular lustre to Gen. Grant's administration in the estimation of the rest of the world.

The *Globe's* special correspondent telegraphs from Georgetown, under date of May 10th, that the loyal people, indignant at the concessions to Riel's party, are leaving the settlement in all directions. Governor McTavish and other Hudson Bay officials are also expected to leave on the next trip of the steamer, which Riel, after detaining for a time, had allowed to leave, with a cargo of valuable furs. Riel had less than fifty men under arms, and he and his party seldom venture out of Fort Garry, and then only when accompanied by three or four guards. The general impression is strong that Riel will not fire a gun, but get out of danger. He threatens to harry the troops on their way to the settlement, but even now he dare not go out in that direction for fear of the Indians.

Hon. Mr. ARCHIBALD, Senator from Nova Scotia, has been, it is generally understood, appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba.

Senator Kenny has been appointed Lieut.-Gov. of Nova Scotia. It is rumoured that the Hon. Joseph Howe will take Hon. Mr. Kenny's place in the Senate, and that Dr Tupper will take Mr Howe's place in the Cabinet.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD is slowly recovering, and continues in a weak state. The *Kingston News* says: It is mentioned that Sir John A. Macdonald, as soon as he recovers will, for the perfect restoration of his health, proceed to Europe, intending to be absent for a period of three months, during which absence Sir George E. Cartier will act in his place as Minister of Justice and chief of the Cabinet.

THE RAILWAY.—Mr. Wood having received a circular from the Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Provisional Directors, to obtain statistics concerning probable traffic of the road, notified the merchants and business men of the village and vicinity, and requested their assistance in filling up the blanks with particulars on which information was sought. Another meeting was held on Friday night, the 18th instant, when the various replies were handed in, and carefully considered before the schedule was filled up. A meeting will be held at Tewsbury, as soon as the Committee have prepared the prospectus to be based on these and similar returns from the principal points on the proposed line.

WHILE not a few persons think that the last Railway project is as dead and done for as its predecessors, and therefore look despondently on the future of Madoc,—others say the land and the people will still remain, and that if the village does not make rapid progress, it will still keep on at a steady rate, and secure in future a good share of business as it has done hitherto. And they show their faith, and their intention to remain where they are, by improving their properties. What with new fences in various directions, and the growing taste for planting out ornamental shade trees, the village does improve in appearance each year.

IN the way of new buildings, however, there is not much to record. A large and substantial store house has been put up by Mr. Dale in the rear of his old store; and this and the new Masonic Hall, comprise the building improvements of the season.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—The occasional popping off of a Chinese firecracker in the streets, brims to mind the near approach of the 24th of May, which the day the Queen's Birthday is celebrated in Canada—whatever may be the date fixed by the London Gazette for its observance: but there are at present no other symptoms of preparations for a demonstration of loyalty or holiday-making on the occasion.—The Volunteers of No. 4 Company are

to assemble at the Barracks and fire a few volleys on the 24th.

P.S.—A subscription for fireworks is being taken up.

ISLE OF GOLE.—Dr. Williams was in the village in the beginning of the week, and exhibited an ingot of very fine and pure gold, weighing two pounds and half an ounce, and worth in round numbers \$500. This is the product of the last cleaning up at the mill on lot 7 in the 9th concession of Marmora, from about 35 tons of rock. The rumour that the founders of the stamp battery at this mill had given way, we learn, is incorrect; though work has been temporarily suspended in consequence of the late floods having left a portion of the lower part of the mill in an insecure condition; and also interrupted the earthing of the ore from the shaft to the mill. The cost of crushing the rock, with only five stamps, and getting out the gold, by the process employed after a series of experiments, is now reduced, we understand, to \$2 50 per ton: and this would be still further materially diminished by the use of an increased number of stamps.

FIRES.—We learn that during the absence of Dr. Williams and Mr. Jenkins, in Madoc on Sunday, and while the men employed at the above mill were attending church, a fire broke out, which had gained such headway before it was discovered that a hundred cords of wood were destroyed, and the building only saved from the flames by great exertions.

THE weather during the past week has been warm—at times sultry—and dry; and already we hear wishes expressed for a fall of rain, and fear that this will be a season of drought.

THE extra stage line, leaving Belleville for Madoc in the morning, and Madoc for Belleville in the afternoon, which was commenced in the early days of the gold excitement, and has since been maintained on the road, was discontinued this week;—the regular mail stage being sufficient to accommodate the present passenger traffic.

FENIANS IN ENGLAND.—A cable telegram from London, May 16th, says:—"Considerable excitement was created here yesterday by the arrest of fifty persons who had just arrived from Birmingham by railroad. The prisoners all had revolvers on their persons, and were plentifully supplied with money.—They are supposed to be Fenians. The authorities are taking further measures to prevent any disorders."

THE FAR WEST.—"To the West, to the West, to the land of the free," sings Mr. Charles Mackay, and Mr. Greeley faintly echoes him by telling poor devils who have not \$2 50 in the world to take \$250, go West, and buy a farm. Thus sing the poets, but profess us a different tale, so far, at least, as Kansas is concerned. A letter from Kansas destroys the illusion. There employment is "scarce" and labour scarce than in the East. At Humboldt there are about a thousand emigrant wagons filled with crying women and children, whose tears reproach at once the folly of their husbands and fathers and the cruelty of those who bade them shake off the dust of the East and advance upon the West like an army with banners—to go where, as in Douglas' "Australia," the earth tickled with the toe will laugh with the harvest. For the last five weeks the region has been cracked and warped by drought, water can hardly be obtained, and thus to the pains of hunger are added the intolerable pangs of thirst. Emigrants to the West are returning in large bands, thankful only that their lives have not been lost. Kansas is so overpopulated that it is next to impossible for a traveller to find any sort of accommodation; thieves and murtherers abound, and do a large business. And this is the glorious West, the dream of poet and philanthropist.—N. Y. World.

THE EFFECT OF THE LATE CHANGES IN THE TARIFF.—The *Kingston News* says:—"The idea that the 'national' or retaliatory policy which Canada has adopted towards the United States would tend to facilitate negotiations for a reciprocity treaty, which some of the advocates of the national policy professed to entertain, must by this time be dissipated, when it is seen that the first effect of the new duties on American wheat and coal is to induce Congress to practise counter-retaliation by imposing heavier duties on Canadian produce. It has been proposed to increase the ad valorem duty on animals, so as to affect the trade in Canadian cows and horses, already so extensive; and an increase in the import duties on cereals has been determined on. Last Friday the tariff amendment of Mr. Smith, of Vermont, was adopted, which has the effect of raising the American import duties on wheat from twenty to thirty cents a bushel, on rye from fifteen to twenty-five."

and on oats and corn from ten to fifteen cents.—The intention is to affect Canadian trade in a point deemed vital; and the advocates of the higher duties are undisguised as to their motives that they seek in this way to bring about annexation. At any rate it would appear that a war of tariffs has begun, in which international trade must of course suffer. It is a subject for regret that the Canadian Government and Parliament have given occasion for this species of retaliation. Talk of protection to the farmer! If so-called protective duties are to have the effect of closing the door to the best market which the farmer can command, the farmer will have bitterly to regret that politicians took it into their heads to "protect him."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEADQUARTERS, No. 4 Co., 49th BATTALION,
MADOC, May 18th, 1870.

COMPANY ORDER, No. 1.

In accordance with Battalion Orders, the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men of No. 4 Company will assemble at the Barracks on TUESDAY, May 24th, 1870, at the hour of Tea o'clock A.M., and fire a *Feu de Joie* in honour of Her Majesty's Birthday.

By Order.

G. D. RAWE,
Captain Commanding.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

CARDING AND FULLING.

NOTICE.

HAVING carried on the Carding and Fulling business for the last fifteen years on the CREDIT SYSTEM, I would now say to the Public, that I find the longer I go on in this way, the more care less one class of customers gets about EVER paying. To continue to work for this class would deprive me of doing work in season for those who have always paid me well, and those who promise to pay when the work is done. I shall, therefore, in future give particular attention to the class who PAY.

W. H. PRINGLE.

Madoc, May 20, 1870.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, May 1st, 1870.

Brady, Richard	Munby, Mr. E J
Brown, James (2)	McLeod, Miss M
Broad, Wm J	Nixon, James
Blake, Capt	Qualis, Thos
Bacon, Joe J	Rousal, Bridget
Bacon, Samuel	St. Charles, Simon
Bast, Jno, Jr	Simpson, Wm
Bast, Jno, sen	Sutherland, Dr
Campbell, James	Tuttle, Amos
Elliott, Adam	Tripp, Daniel
Gordon, John	Wellman, Jacob
Higley, P C	Westfall, Mrs James
Henry, Geo	Van, Mrs
Lennox, Isaac	Vandewaters, Stephen
Maynes, Jno	Yager and Elvier
McKeecher, Edwd	

Please ask for Advertised Letters when calling for the above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, Postmaster

JONES' EGGNOLIA.

A PERFECT EGG PRESERVER.

IT has been thoroughly tested during the last three years, and NEVER FAILED. The shell retains its natural colour and thickness. PRICE, 75 CENTS PER PACKAGE.

The directions are carried out, every package warranted to preserve 50 dozen perfectly as an entire year. One man can pack and send to market \$10,000 worth in six months.

20 dozen eggs in summer @ 10 cents each \$2.00
Cost of Eggnolia and other materials 55

Total cost \$2.55
20 dozen in winter @ 25 cents each 6.75

Net Gain \$3.63

Send prepaid by parcel post to any part of the Dominion, or supplied through Agents, with full directions for use, or receipt of price.

Grocers and others supplied at wholesale on the most liberal terms.

Single packages, for samples, sent to Grocers or Clergymen for trial.

Any time Genuine unless my Trade Mark and Signature are on outside of package.

Good reliable agents wanted everywhere. Liberal commis-

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Address—J. W. JONES, Sole Manufacturer,

London, Ont., Canada.

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MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A missionary in Rio Janeiro says that nearly every Brazilian, who wishes to be thought respectable, belongs to the Masonic order.

An excursion party from Boston, for San Francisco, is to take a bottle of salt water from the end of Long Wharf and pour it into San Francisco Bay with due honour.

Col. Rhodes has imported into Quebec a large assortment of starlings, thrushes and blackbirds, to naturalise in Canada.

Messrs. Allana, Rae & Co. have instituted an action for £10,000 sterling against the Gulf Ports Steamship Company for damages caused by the steamer City of Quebec to the steamship Germany.

A Maine Yankee has invented a \$5 sewing machine, which is about as large as a four-bladed jack-knife, and is self-feeding and knits a perfect elastic seam. It looks like an apple-parer or a nutmeg grater.

Mr Frank Buckland, Inspector of Salmon Fisheries, announces the capture of a salmon in the Thames, which he regards as a good omen for the stocking of that noble river with salmon.

The Rev. G. A. Anderson, for many years past a missionary among the Mohawks, in Tyendinaga, is about to remove to Iroquois, to succeed the Rev. Mr. Bavin.

Recently there were over forty million feet of sawed lumber at the Chaudiere waiting for transportation. The sawed lumber on the Rideau Blanche and Loire would make about half as much more.

A chansur recently occurred in the township of Missouri, to celebrate the marriage of a bed-ridden, middle-aged man, to a bouncing maid of twenty-five, weighing nearly 200 pounds. The bridegroom had to be taken before the minister on a stretcher to have the indissoluble knot tied.

Fort Sumter is in danger of being carried off by tourists. A Charleston paper says that "if all Fort Sumter's excursionists bring away as much of the fort as a recent party of eight Northerners did, as relics, the government, if it waits awhile, will be saved the expense of levelling the walls."

A national monument to the memory of Dr. Chalmers is projected, to consist of a statue in Edinburgh, and a lectureship in political economy, with one or more fellowships in Edinburgh University. £10,000 are required, and subscriptions are flowing in from men of all parties.

Three of the wives of men employed on the City of Boston have consoled themselves by remarrying. If the sad story of the steamer's loss with all lives on board should ever prove even partially false, how many aggravated cases of Enoch Arden there would be!

A private letter from Fort William, dated the 8th April, states that Dawson's men had built three bridges during the winter on the route, and that there was no doubt of passing the troops safely to Red River. The weather was bright and splendid, the snow fast disappearing, and the ice in Thunder Bay very thin.

A telegram from Burma, dated the 12th inst., says: About thirty of the men, employed by the Grand Trunk Railway Company at Point Edward were re-feeding work on Monday for continuing to work on the previous Sabbath in unloading the propeller steamer. Five of the same number left the service rather than submit.

Europe, says the Engineering Magazine, contains 70,718 miles of railway, composed of 150,000,000 tons of iron rails, on which 400,000 passenger carriages, and 400,000 baggage cars are dragged by 15,000 locomotives, over 52,000 bridges and thirty-four miles of tunnels, at a cost of \$6,000,000 per annum, with a consumption of 4,000,000 tons of coal.

A terrible conflagration has been raging in the woods and among the mountains in Sullivan, Orange, Madison and other counties in New York State. The conflagration extends over a hundred miles of territory, and the loss is already estimated at \$5,000,000. In the night time the spectacle of the burning mountains is both grand and startling. It is feared that a family near Deposit Station, on the Erie Railroad, have been roasted alive.

The charge brought some time back against the ex-Queen of Spain of carrying off a part of the Crown jewels will, says a Paris journal, be remonstrated. A discussion which took place in the Cortes showed the Committee to be satisfied, and the only resources which Her Majesty possessed were her private jewels, and a sum of about 10,000,000 of francs.

lodged in the Bank of England, and saved from the allowances made by the Spanish Government to the Prince of Asturias. The Memorial Diplomatique, not reverting to the above subject, says: "We regret to learn, that Queen Isabella, seeing her resources diminish daily, has been forced to effect retrenchments in her already modest mode of living, and that if her son is not restored to the throne of Spain, Her Majesty will before long be in as precarious a position that the Emperor and Empress of the French will be under the necessity of allowing her a pension."

The Army and Navy Gazette says that Major-General Lindsay is invested with full powers to take what steps he may think proper with regard to the formation of the force to be despatched to the Red River, which will be under his command. It is not improbable that after the transfer is made to the Dominion of Canada, General Lindsay will be appointed to the Governorship of the North-Western Territory, and not return to England until peace is fully established.

THE FORTIFICATIONS.—Two companies of the 69th regiment crossed from Quebec to Levis on the 9th inst., to commence work on the military fortifications in that town.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A serious accident occurred at Paris, Ont., early on the morning of the 18th inst., to a train loaded with stock going east on the Grand Trunk Railway. As it was approaching the Grand River Bridge an arch broke, throwing several cars off the track in a dangerous position, and precipitating one car over the bridge, totally destroying it, and killing great part of the cattle; but, fortunately, no passengers were injured. The train was running slow at the time otherwise the accident would have been more serious.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.—The great caisson for the Brooklyn side of the East River Bridge, the successful launching of which we recently announced, has since our last issue been towed out to its final resting place, and will probably be sunk before this paragraph meets the eyes of our readers. The most perfect success has thus far attended every step in this great work, and everything shows that engineering skill of the highest order is guiding its progress.—*Scientific American.*

THE LITTLE TUG STEAMER.—This little steamer, which is intended as a tug on the upper lakes for the Red River expedition, was out for another trial trip on the bay last Saturday afternoon. A larger screw had been placed in her, but although her speed has been much improved, yet she is considered by good judges to be useless for towing boats. She may do very well for running about as a pioneer or scout, so to speak—with a few men, but she will never be able to do much in the towing business. Surely a larger steamer might have been built for this purpose, as it could easily have been conveyed over the portages.—*Leader.*

THE FIRST JAPANESE RAILROAD.—Letters from Japan state that the arrangements are completed for a line of railway—the first in the country—to connect Yedo and Osaka—the new and old capitals of the Empire, a distance of 300 miles. There are also to be branches from Yedo to Yokohama, and from Osaka to Tsuruga. The work will be carried out under the advice of English engineers, appointed by Mr. H. N. Lay, who has selected Mr. Edward Morel as principal engineer. Mr. Morel has been summoned from Australia, where he was engaged in works for Mr. Edwin Clarke. An English loan of one million sterling is to be raised to meet the costs, and this will be secured not only by the line itself, but by a mortgage on the Custom duties collected at the port. From three to five years is to be allowed for completion.

A MOST DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE.—*Fort Scott, Kansas, May 18.*—An account of the most diabolical affair ever recorded is published in to-day's *Mouritor*. On Tuesday, seven men came to the town of Lodore, a few miles south of here. After drinking all day they went to the boarding house of Mr. J. N. Rosch and asked to stay all night. Being refused on account of drunkenness, one of the party knocked Rosch insensible with a revolver, and they then went to the bed occupied by the two daughters of Rosch, aged 16 and 14, and ravished them during the entire night, using a knife to accomplish their purpose. Rosch revived after some time, but feared to stir. He describes the cries and entreaties of the girls as heart-rending. A quarrel arose among the demons, and one was shot dead while satisfying his lust. At daybreak the party fled, one of them taking with him the youngest girl. The town was immediately aroused, and parties started in search, and the one

with the girl was overtaken and hanged to a tree. Two others were found in the town and hanged to the same tree. The remaining three were also captured and two hanged; the other at last accounted for in custody of the citizens. He will probably share the fate of his companions.

The latest murder in New York has drawn attention to the fate of a gang of eight desperadoes, who less than six months ago were alive and in good health. Three have since been murdered in drunken night brawls, two are in State prison for prize-fighting, and the other three in prison charged with the murder of a comrade in crime. Truly this is swift retribution.

VARIETIES.

Isn't it queer that contractors should be engaged to widen streets? What does it take to make a pair of boots?—Two boots.

The latest specimen of gallantry in the shape of a toast is this: "The Ladies—May their virtues be as ample as their skirts, and their faults smaller than their bouquets."

The worst-sold man in America has been discovered. He lives in Lafayette, Indiana. He has been winding up a clock every night for seventeen years, and last week by accident found out that it was an eight-day clock.

"Be you good?" asked a bright little chap of Miss Bud, his Sunday School teacher, the other day. "Oh no," was the becoming reply. "You ain't well. I knew you wasn't pretty, but I always thought you was good."

An excellent old deacon, who, having won a fine turkey at a charity raffle, didn't like to tell his severely orthodox wife how he came by it, quietly remarked, as he handed her the fowl, that the "Shakars" gave it to him.

One of the many stories floating about Paris in connection with the ravages of the small-pox, is that of a lover who had taken the disease from his lady and had become frightfully pitted in consequence, while she escaped with an unbroken skin. At their first meeting, after both had recovered, he dropped on his knees before the lady and pointing to his face thanked her for so many marks of love.

A little boy was being instructed in morals by his mother. The old lady told him that all such terms as "By golly," "By jingo," "By jove," &c., were only mindless oaths, and but little better than any other profanity. In fact, she said, he could tell all oaths by the prefix of "by"—all such were oaths. "Well, then, mother," said the little hopeful boy, "there's a big oath in the newspaper—" By telegraph." The old lady gave it up.

Old Deacon Sharp never told a lie, but he used to relate this:—He was standing one day before a frog-pond—we have his word for it—and saw a large garter-snake make an attack upon an enormous big bull-frog. The snake seized on the frog's hind legs and the frog, to be on a par with his antagonist, caught him by the tail, and both commenced swallowing one another, and continued this carnivorous operation until nothing was left of them.

A traveller, who demanded his trunk at a Baltimore depot before all others and was told by the Irish baggage-master that he must have patience and wait his turn, turned upon the baggage-master with "You're an impudent dog." To which he of the trunks rejoined: "An' faith, ye are a monkey, and it's a great pity that when we two were made, ye wasn't made an illipant, so that ye could have yer blasted trunk under yer nose all the time."

BREAKING THROUGH A RULE.—A gentleman, walking with two ladies through one of the principal streets of Liverpool, saw a beggar approach. One of the ladies, who had evidently seen the mendicant before, said:—"This is the most singular man I ever heard of. No matter how much money you give him, he always returns the change, and never keeps more than a penny."—"Why, what a fool he must be," remarked the gentleman. "But I'll try him, and put him to a little trouble." So saying, the gentleman drew from his pocket a sovereign, which he dropped into the beggar's hat. The mendicant turned the coin over two or three times, examined it closely, and then, raising his eyes to the countenance of the benevolent man, said:—"Well, I'll not charge to my usual custom in this case. I'll keep it all this time; but don't do it again." The donor opened his eyes in astonishment and passed on, while the ladies smiled with delight.

THE MADOC MERCURY AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 886.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.) SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1870.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

The Fenians are Coming! Perhaps.

Another Batch of Warlike Rumours.

ST. CATHERINE, May 28.—It is said that the Fenians intend burning the elevator at Fort Colborne and blowing up the head lock to-night. The Welland Indians are hurrying down grain with all speed to-day, in case it should be time. It is said that there will be a meeting of Fenians in Buffalo on Saturday night, at which arrangements were made.

May 28, 8 p.m.—All quiet at Port Colborne. The Welland Railway moved a large quantity of grain to-night from that port.—The frontier is entirely unguarded and inviting an attack. Grave apprehensions are felt respecting the safety of the guard lock at Allandburg, which, if destroyed, would almost submerge this part of the country.

PORT COLBORNE, May 28.—It is learned from a reliable source that great numbers of Fenians have gone east from Buffalo to-night, supposed to be bound for Malone or some point near there. Some are gone west to Cleveland, and they are still moving about Buffalo.

PAWA, May 28.—I have just heard from what consider good authority that the Fenians intend making a raid along the frontier to-morrow. Some people think that is only a feint to draw attention to the Red River expedition, but that as it is, I have reason to think that an attempt will be made also on the Algoma to secure the munitions of war and provisions on board of her. The military force should have guns on to protect her. If she is taken it will be a serious piece of business.

Leader tel.

5 p.m.—In consequence of the Fenian movement the Volunteers have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness. Matters are said to be somewhat quieting at Buffalo and Detroit.

The Fenians have commenced moving to connoisseur on the St. Albans frontier. It is expected that volunteers will be called out by the Government.

HALIFAX, May 28.—There is a great stir among Fenians here this morning. An immediate raid is expected, with the Welland Canal in view.

This afternoon the *Commercial* says:—"Attention is called to the significant fact that several officers and Fenian forces resident in this city are not to hand to-day, and it is argued therefrom that they have left for the place selected for the grand meeting of the army of invasion; for notwithstanding the pains taken to convince outsiders that this is the point aimed at by the brotherhood, there is good reason to believe that Canada is really not towards which they are going if anywhere. We do not hear something exciting from the Fenians now days we shall be disappointed. We are told that no body of men have left this city as yet."

22, Midnight.—The city is full of Fenians, moved quietly among their friends all over the place. Everything is quiet. There are no indications of movements of troops to-night.

MONTREAL, May 28.—Five cars attached to the end-bonded train passed this city this evening with men supposed to be Fenians. They came from Buffalo, and declined to state where they were bound.

rumour gives Troy as their place of destination, to go from that point northward.

MON., May 28.—Forty-five Fenians left here evening in two detachments. The first left at 11 p.m. and the second at 11 o'clock. Though they said their destination is supposed to be Mineapolis, the officers preserved the utmost secrecy as to destination, and the men professed to be in ignorance. Most of the company were in the regular service during the late war. The arms and equipments of the company were forwarded to some point some days since.

Telegraph contains the following despatches:

Michigan:—

May 28.—The Fenian circle in this place

has been very active for the past twenty-four hours, and the initiated state the war path will be positively struck, and shortly.

HOLLY, May 28.—There was great bustle in Fenian circles here to-day, and it is conjectured that something in the way of an immediate move, either Gander or Red Riverward, is on the tapas.

EAST SAGINAW, May 28.—The two Fenian circles which have been in organization here for some time past, were summoned to attend an emergency meeting this morning at the tavern of one O'Brien, a head centre. They were in secret conclave for a couple of hours, and it is believed that some move will take place in a few hours.

DULUTH, Minn., May 28.—A Frenchman named Laframboise recently arrived from St. Paul—supposed to be a delegate from Red River—has had frequent conferences with leading Fenians, and an expedition to oppose Canadian forces en route to Red River is freely talked of. The Fenian circles drill regularly, and have about 300 Springfield rifles in their possession. Their leaders are all former officers in the Federal or Confederate service.

A detachment numbering thirty or forty left town yesterday morning for the Sault. So far as known, they carried no arms excepting revolvers, and observed considerable secrecy as to their movements, fearing the interference of the authorities.

General O'Neill has been in active communication with the head centre of this district, and has ordered that outsiders must be carefully kept aloof from by members of the organization. There is no doubt that every effort is being made to keep the movements of the brotherhood quiet, but that before a few days such action will be taken as will give the public the fullest details of their operations.

The Americans and the N. W. Expedition.

SAULT STE. MARIE, May 21.—The official confirmation of the news of the opening of the canal to Canadian vessels has been received here.

A number of suspicious individuals passed through the canal on a steamboat yesterday, bound for Marquette and Duluth. Col. Orfeley, the American Commandant, came across and warned Col. Bolton. A guard of forty men was placed on board the Algoma, and all other guard were doubled.—There was considerable excitement about a Fenian attack last night, and the local Volunteers were warned to be in readiness, but no attack was made.

It appears from the above that although the U. S. authorities are willing to do anything unfriendly and irritating, that they are not prepared to drift into war to please the Fenians.—The *Telegraph's* special correspondent at the Sault, thus describes the present condition of American feeling:—

The Yankees are still showing their teeth more and more, and have forbidden Church, the raspberry man, who has a saw mill, to provide us with any more lumber, though he gets out his lumber from the Canadian side. What next? Is the usual question here.

Col. Bolton is away to-day at Point Aux Pins, arranging for the purchase of a tug to convey stores to the Algoma. The officers at Fort Brady speak of the Canal business as a studied insult to Great Britain and openly express their earnest desire for war.

There is no more peculiar a thing in the world than York. When I go over to the other side nothing can be more kindly and hospitable than the conduct of my American friends towards me. If I want any information, they will put themselves to any amount of trouble to furnish me with the information I desire. If there is anything in the way of material I may be in want of, they will not only do every thing they can to get it for me, but they positively refuse to take anything in the way of compensation for it. They are kindness personified—so far as the individual is concerned. But as a Canadian and a Briton, they have no more on me. With the greatest coolness they declaim against our institutions, our piety, our everything, and make one feel ex-

cessively small. They point across to what they call the miserable way the transportation of our stores is conducted. They show how, if the Americans had the doing of it, instead of mending an old portage, and slowly dragging stores across it with teams, they would have built a railroad in a night, and transported the whole in an hour or two. They deliberately tell us that we dare not shut the Welland Canal against them. They coolly prove to something very like a demonstration that the forces now en route will never get to Fort Garry. They enjoy with rapture the closing of the Canal, and justify it all through. Nor do they confine themselves to mere sentiment or opinion. On Wednesday one of our volunteer officers crossed to the other side in order to purchase some tins, which he had neglected to take along with him. He met some of the officers of the Fort, who fraternized with him in the most soldier-like way, showed him over the Fort, and parted with him on the most friendly terms. He then proceeded to a store to purchase his tins—but no! In ordinary circumstances the merchant would have been delighted to have supplied him with the articles; but circumstances had so altered the case that he could not deal with him. Could he have a pocket knife? No. Not a box of dollars? No; positively not even a needle—or a biscuit. It is the most remarkable state of affairs that ever existed in the history of any two nations. Here we are sending a few men up to restore order in a part of our Dominion, whose peace has been disturbed by two or three scheming blackguards. There is no declaration of war, nor almost even the semblance of war; but notwithstanding all this, the two or three blackguards, with their credulous followers, are recognized as belligerents; a state of war is taken for granted, and not only are the ordinary rules of neutrality respected by our friends, and their tender consciences won't allow them to supply us with a pint of milk or a loaf of bread. Who would ever have thought that the Yankee was so truly scrupulous? I don't know how these matters will be regarded below; but here, on the spot, the view taken is that the Yankees have deliberately thrown down the gauntlet, and that we must either pick it up, pass it by, or kick it ignominiously out of the way.

A Pen and Ink Sketch of Guy M.P.

Speaking of the debate on the North-West question in the late session of Parliament, "Citadel," the Ottawa correspondent of the *Leader*, says that in many respects it fell short of what was expected, and that with three or four exceptions, there was not a speech delivered that a statesman would not have owned up without a blush. He continues:—

"I am afraid that, taking them altogether, our members of Parliament cannot rise to the dignity of a great occasion. Their minds have been cast in a little mould—they have accustomed themselves to run in narrow grooves which lead only to petty party triumphs; and instead of the broad grasp of intellect which distinguishes the British House of Commons, we see here only a display of parish politicking that is as little flattering to our self-esteem as it is creditable to our country. In time, I have no doubt we will rise to better things—casting off the slough that now surrounds us, and emerging in the full vigour and freshness of intellectual manhood. In time we will get rid of the Youngs the Bowles, and the Bowells that lowe vex our souls with their bitterness and humble us in the sight of our neighbours; and in time, having buried these small specimens of politicians out of view forever, we may rise to that position which nature seems to have intended. It may be unfair to judge a whole assembly by people like these, but unfortunately in this debate they were allowed to thrust themselves forward, at once lowering its tone and bringing the whole proceedings to their own wretched level. There are many able men in the chamber who would do credit to any deliberative body in the world, but what could they do when there was a swarm of small-minded politicians who, unable to discuss the broader questions in

wolved, were determined to measure everything by their own dwarfed standards? It is these people whom we have to thank for four days of extremely wearisome talk, relieved only by occasional dashes of genuine oratory. No wonder spectators turned away in disgust. Bowells and Bowells—almost twin brothers in name and nature—were so numerous and so frequently on their legs, that after the first day the galleries were thin enough, as well as the House itself, and they revolved triumphantly in the noble hall that was formed for a nobler purpose than to echo their babbling voices."

"After a further hit at "the painful prominence men of this kind usurped," the writer comes to the conclusion that "game of that kind is not of sufficient importance to waste powder upon."

It strikes us that the Member for North Hastings used to be spoken of in highly complimentary terms in the same paper when he first entered Parliament. That he should now be "read out of the party" in such a contemptuous style—ought to convince those who have doubted the sincerity of his avowed "independence," that he is now looked upon as an "irreconcileable" by the Ministerial party, and the acting Leader of the Government.



THE MADOC MERCURY

AND

NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1870.

Death of Mr. B. H. Maybee.

Our community has sustained a sad loss in the death, in the prime of life, of one of our worthiest and most respected citizens, Mr. BENJAMIN H. MAYEE, which occurred early on Sunday morning, the 22nd instant. The disease which terminated his life was a bilious attack, of only a few days' duration, but of so severe a character, that from the time it openly manifested itself until its fatal close, he was in full possession of his mental faculties only at rare intervals.

The announcement of his illness, and the fears of a fatal result, which were early entertained—though we did not allude to it last week, as it was hoped at one time that the disease had yielded to medical treatment—created a very strong feeling of solicitude throughout the village, as during the fifteen years past in which he resided here, Mr. Maybee's upright character and agreeable manners had secured him the esteem and friendship of all.

The funeral took place on Monday afternoon, when all the stores were closed and business suspended out of respect to the memory of the deceased. His remains were preceded to the grave by the Brethren of Madoc Lodge No. 48, A. F. & A. M.—of which, for several years in succession, and up to the time of his death, he had been the Worshipful Master—and by other members of the Fraternity from Elizaville and Stirling: and were followed, we might say, by the whole village, and by numbers of his friends from the country. The bearers of the coffin were Messrs. Mouney, Dale, O'Flynn, Rawe, Sibley and Hungerford. The services were held in the M. E. Church, with which the deceased had been for years united by membership: the sermon being preached, in the absence of a stationed Minister, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Augusta, who came for the purpose from the Conference. The Rev. gentleman took for his text, at the request of Mrs. Corey (sister-in-law of the deceased) who selected the passage, the 6th to the 8th verse of the 4th chapter of Paul's Second Epistle to Timothy, "For I am now ready to be saved," &c. The attendance of mourners was so

great that the building was not able to accommodate them all, and many were obliged to remain outside. The mortal remains, after the friends had been afforded an opportunity of looking for the last time at the features of the corpse, were taken to Tuller's Grave-yard, and committed to the earth with the Masonic ceremonies and honours appropriate to the occasion.

THE FENIAN INVASION.

Since the date of the telegrams which are given on the first page, the columns of the daily papers have been literally filled with despatches from all points of our widely extended frontier, chronicling the movements of the fighting section of the Fenians. The reports have been of decidedly interesting, and almost exciting and alarming character. Twenty-five thousand (one paper, to be sure, has it twenty-five hundred) Fenians bound by solemn oath, had bidden farewell to their families, put on plain clothes, and started from New York city and Brooklyn for the Niagara frontier. At the same time, men were hurrying from Fenian circles in all directions to St. Albans and other places in the neighbourhood of the Eastern Townships in Lower Canada, and to the banks of the St. Lawrence near Prescott—thousands leaving Boston, hundreds from the smaller towns, workmen deserting their employments—all apparently eager to take part in the raid, in which "somebody was going to be hurt." The steamer at Lake Champlain was busy transporting Fenians—seas had been stolen to cross the St. Lawrence—the telegraph cable between Ogdensburg and Prescott had been cut, and the Fenians were massing at Pigeon Hill, about fifty miles from Montreal, and were expected to cross into Canada before 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 21st of May.

It was reassuring, in the midst of so many apparently strong proofs that the long threatened movement had actually commenced, and the belief expressed in some quarters that affairs were becoming really serious, and bloodshed must be looked for—to find that some Americans were firmly convinced that all this hurrying about of unarmed Fenians was a genuine piece of humbug. Still more satisfactory was it to find that the U. S. Government had no intention of letting the Boys in Green precipitate the States into a war with Great Britain. U. S. revenue cutters are on the lookout at threatened points on the Lakes—and an expedition which left Detroit was followed by another cutter, which had orders to bring the marauders back. President Grant has done, also just what the Fenian leaders really desired—he has opened a most effective fire in their rear at the critical moment when their courage was to be put to the test, by Proclamation forbidding their unlawful attempt; and t'ereupon the Fenian organization becomes disorganized and the members in the Western States predict disaster if the movement is persisted in by O'Neil—and the loss of all the arms and ammunition they have been so carefully collecting and creating for use at some future, but unknown, more favourable time.

Still, O'Neil was compelled by force of circumstances to make a show of fight: so he sent his advance guard into Canada—wisely remaining, however, on the American side of the line, and in brave words "refusing to be arrested," though meekly submitting in fact to be seized and carried off a prisoner from the midst of his army, by the U. S. Marshal, Gen. Foster.

We take the following particulars of the

First Fight with the Fenians

from the account by the *Leader's* correspondent.

PARTRIDGEFALL, 8:30 p.m.—The Volunteers have had their first skirmish with the Fenians. The latter mustered before noon about 200 strong, just opposite the line, two miles from Cook's corners on the road leading from the latter place to Franklin Centre, and at the old Fenian camping ground.

The United States Marshal crossed to the Canadian side and informed Col. Smith that he had no troops to prevent the Fenians crossing.

In half an hour afterwards the Fenians opened fire upon the 60th battalion of volunteers under Col. Chamberlin and the Independent corps under Capt. Westover. The volunteers returned the fire with spirit. The Fenians were sheltered by a group of houses on the boundary line, but they left their cover and a company dashed across the line into Canada and the next minute a volunteer bullet laid a dead Fenian across the road thirty yards from the line.

The skirmishing and firing was continued at irregular intervals for half an hour, when Capt. Gaedgen, who had at the beginning of the firing been despatched to Stanbridge village for assistance, arrived with the Victorias in double team wagons, followed by Capt. Muir's troop of cavalry. The cavalry dismounted on a hill overlooking the Fenians and the Victorias desisted and opened a skirmishing fire from among the rocks. The Fenians retired under cover at 2 p.m., but shortly afterwards appeared again and a hot fire was kept up for some time. Nothing could have succeeded the admirable manner in which the troops behaved; they exhibited the utmost coolness and steadiness, facing the galling fire like veterans.

THE CHARGE.

Apparently tired of firing, or having no ammunition, the Fenians advanced within one hundred yards of our lines. They were heavily-built, rough-looking fellows, badly uniformed and without discipline. No sooner was it ascertained through the dense smoke that they were bent on attacking us than the word "charge" was given, and our gallant forces advanced with the bayonet. The Fenians halted and waited for the onslaught. "Reserve your fire and give them the British bayonet," was the command, and on dashed the Volunteers in double-quick time, cheering lustily amid cries of "No quarter." In a few seconds they were almost breast to breast with the enemy, who began to waver, although their officers did their utmost to keep them in line. After a few feeble shouts of "Erin go Bragh," and "Remember our martyred brothers," which appeared to be their chief battle-cry, they slowly turned tail and finally took to their heels and made for the American frontier with all possible dispatch, leaving arms, ammunition, overcoats, and a considerable number of empty whiskey flasks on the field. Col. Chamberlin dashed up to the head of his column, and rising in his stirrups yelled—"Give the cowards a volley!" an order which was immediately complied with, seven or eight Fenians falling, among them a youth of 17, gallantly attired in green, and holding a lieutenant's commission.

Capt. Muir with the Cavalry came whirling past at a terrible speed with loud cheering which was taken up by the whole force and echoed by the spectators on the hill. Sweeping onward, Capt. Muir and his noble fellows overtook a few Fenian stragglers who bitterly implored mercy. One trooper, a big, burly fellow, seized a wretch by the collar, lifted him clean off the ground and dashed him senseless to the earth to the great amusement of his comrades and to the infinite disgust of the victim, who was pounced upon by an infantry man and conducted to the rear. When the main body of the Fenians crossed the line, Capt. Muir at once called off his men and took up a position to the right of the 60th. The Victorias were rushing up, but the enemy was out of sight and safely esconced on the Yankee side before they had the chance of firing a shot. The whole force then paraded, when it was found that not a man was hurt, although several had most extraordinary escapes. The greatest exultation prevailed and everybody was disgusted at the cowardly conduct of the foe.

The Fenians about 5 p.m. reappeared near the huge rock on the American side opposite the Hill, but were in no great humor for fighting, and a few well-directed shots sent them to their cover. The dead and wounded Fenians to the number of twelve were then cared for by Col. Chamberlin. The boy officer who was wounded in the second attack stated that the Fenian force amounted to 375, commanded by 10 officers; that O'Neil was afraid to head the attack himself, giving as an excuse that he was engaged in arranging "strategic movements."

Col. Chamberlin's force consisted of fifty men of his own battalion and forty-six civilians. Too much praise cannot be awarded them.

The *Telegraph's* correspondent says O'Neil was arraigned before Jacob M. Smalley, Esq., for violation of the Neutrality Laws. He waived an examination, and in default of \$20,000 bail, will be taken to Burlington and committed.

The regulars from Quebec and Kingston have gone to the threatened point, Prince Arthur being with them on the staff of Lord Alexander Russell. The Volunteers are ready for another brush with the enemy, and the resident farmers, having laid in plenty of ammunition, are prepared to do their part if the Fenians can screw their courage up to the point of trying any more invasion of Canadian soil.

The number of Fenians between Ogdensburg and Cornwall is calculated at about 8,000.

Great Fire at Quebec.

QUEBEC, May 24.—A sad event has occurred which will make Her Majesty's natal day memorable here for some time to come.

Another of those terrible conflagrations, for which Quebec has become notorious, broke out shortly after 1 o'clock this morning in a baker's shop, in St. Roch's, and before 10 o'clock had destroyed over 600 houses, two ships on the stocks, timber, and property generally to an amount of over \$100,000, and rendered homeless and desolate 5,000 or 6,000 persons, most of whom suffered by the dreadful fire of 1866.

The destruction, however, would have been far greater, and no doubt the whole of St. Roch's suburb would have again passed through a fiery ordeal so high was the wind, had not a heavy rain set in about six in the morning, which did much to stop the progress of the flames.

The Troops turned out and attempts were made at an early stage of the fire to cut it by blowing up houses but without effect.

The ships burned were owned by Mr. Baldwin, and were on the point of being launched, and most of the buildings destroyed were of the better class, having been rebuilt in brick since the fire of 1866. A good many, however, were of the old class of wooden buildings.

Quite a number of accidents occurred, and two men are supposed to be lost.

St. Roch's Church narrowly escaped, as also Jacques Cartier Market Hall.

The Mayor and Corporation were busy all day providing accommodation for the homeless, most of whom will be lodged to-night in the Market Halls and Jesuit barracks.

Most of the people burned out are of the poorer class, and no doubt destitution will be very great unless the outside public come as generously to the aid of the Ancient Capital as in the past.—*Globe.*

"President" Riel Not Satisfied Yet.

The Chicago Tribune has special despatches from St. Paul, which quotes from a private letter from Red River that Riel, in a recent speech to his Legislative Assembly, declared that the Canadian Government, in authorizing the Province of Manitoba, had by no means settled the existing dispute. The protest sent to the Canadian Government by the Winnipeg Government has just been published.

Most of the demands of this protest are covered by the Manitoba Bill, except one that the new Province shall have control of its public lands. Riel also demands that no Member of the Provincial Government shall be held responsible for any action leading to the present state of affairs, and for this no provision has been made by the Dominion Legislature.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—There was, this year, no such exhibition of exuberant loyalty as used formerly to characterize the celebration of the 24th of May in Madoc. Only two small flags were displayed in the village, and a third and smaller one fluttered in the brisk breeze from the top of the old iron foundry—and these, with the closed stores, were nearly all the outward and visible signs of holiday-making; for the streets, from a variety of causes operating to keep our country neighbours at home instead of coming into the village, were almost entirely deserted. The muster of the Volunteers—the news of the German Invasion not having been received by that time)—was of the slimmest kind, only ten of the Company making their appearance to fire the *feu-de-joie*: that performance being witnessed by something less than double that number of children, who assembled at the barracks to scramble for the empty cartridge cases after the discharge of the rifles.—In the afternoon, the juveniles were incited by sundry small prizes to run some foot-races—which was the only sport of liveliness throughout the day. In the evening, there was a display of fireworks on the Cricket ground: and to witness that, there were a sufficient number of spectators to be entitled to be considered a "crowd." An old paint barrel was then set on fire, and while blazing fiercely was kicked about till it fell to pieces—and this concluded the sports of the day.—It would almost seem as if the great Railroad meeting had exhausted the public spirit and enthusiasm of the place for a long time to come.

The Village presented a rather more bustling appearance than usual during the three days in which the Jubilee was held at the Roman Catholic Chapel, from the numbers attending it.

Another week without rain has increased the apprehensions of a lengthened drought.

FIRE.—About 9 o'clock on Thursday night, a barn belonging to Mrs. Cottam, residing in Huntington, near the head of Hog Lake, was entirely destroyed by fire. We have not heard particulars as to the origin of the fire, or the amount of loss.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

L. O. A., District No. 2, N. H.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING of DISTRICT No. 2, NORTH HASTINGS, will be held in a Room at WEIR'S CORNERS on MONDAY, June the 6th, at the hour of 2.30 p.m.

JAMES ALLEN,
Secretary.

Madoc, May 26th, 1870.

CARDING AND FULLING.

NOTICE.

HAVING carried on the Carding and Fulling business for the last fifteen years on the C. E. D. I. T. SYSTEM, I would now say to the Public, that I find the longer I go on in this way, the more care less one class of customers gets away EVER paying. To continue to work for this class would deprive me of doing work in season for those who have always paid me well, and those who promise to pay when the work is done. I shall, therefore, in future give particular attention to the class who PAY.

W. H. PRINGLE.

Madoc, May 20, 1870.

JONES' EGGNOLIA.

A PERFECT EGG PRESERVER.

IT has been thoroughly tested during the last three years, and NEVER FAILS. The shell retains its natural colour and thickness.

PRICE, 75 CENTS PER PACKAGE.

If the directions are carried out, every package warranted to preserve 30 dozen perfectly a2 entire year.

One man can pack and send to market \$10,000 worth in six months.

30 dozen eggs in summer @ 10 cents cost \$3.00

Cost of Eggnoilia and other materials 85

Total cost \$3.85

30 dozen in winter @ 25 cents cost \$7.50

Net Gain \$3.63

Sent prepaid by parcel post to any part of the Dominion, or supplied through Agents, with full directions for use, on receipt of price.

Grocers and others supplied at wholesale on the most liberal terms.

Single packages, for samples, sent to Grocers or Clergymen for 50 cents.

None genuine unless my Trade Mark and Signature are on outside of package.

Good reliable agents wanted everywhere. Liberal commission allowed.

J. W. JONES, Sole Manufacturer,
London, Ont., Canada.

J. S. LOOMIS, M.D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR.
PROVINCIAL LICENTIATE, &c.

RESIDENCE MADOC.

GEO. W. HOWELL, M.B.

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.
GRADUATE of Queen's College, Kingston.

LICENTIATE of the Royal College of Physicians and

Surgeons, Kingston.

RESIDENCE TWEED.

STEEL PLOUGHS

AND

WOOD'S

MOWING MACHINES.

THE Subscriber is now selling STEEL PLOUGHS at \$10 each.

WOOD'S Celebrated MOWING MACHINES, cutting 44 feet, at \$75. The same, with Reaping Attachment, \$90.00.

W. H. WALLBRIDGE.

Belleville, March, 1870.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

LOVELL'S

Dominion & Provincial Directories.

To be Published in October, 1870.

NOTICE.—Learning that my name has been unwarrantably used in connection with Directories not being canvassed in the Provinces, and entirely distinct from my own, and that in other cases it has been stated that my Directories have been abandoned, I would request those desiring to give a preference to my works to see that persons representing themselves as acting for me are furnished with satisfactory evidence.

Montreal, March 16, 1870. JOHN LOVELL, Publisher.

LOVELL'S DIRECTORIES.

IT is intended to make these DIRECTORIES (the most complete and correct ever issued on this continent) available by correspondence, but by PERSONAL CANVAS, S. from door to door of my own Agents, for the requisite information. I have now commenced work in the several provinces. Forty men and Twenty horses are engaged mainly on the towns and villages of the Railways and Steamboat Routes, important places on the lines being held till the completion of the former, to admit of correction to latest date.

I anticipate its issuing, in October next, the CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY, and the PROVINCIAL DIRECTORIES, which will prove a correct and full index to the DOMINION OF CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND, and PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, and a combined Gazetteer, Directory and Hand Book of the six Provinces.

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MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

It is asserted that our fractional currency, which has only been in circulation a few weeks, has already been counterfeited.

Three corporals of the Royal Artillery deserted from Fort Henry on the 19th inst., and made good their escape.

Up to the 1st of January, 1870, 6,261,143 Russian serfs had become free landowners, and 3,833,111 remained in their previous condition of servitude.

The Newfoundland sealers report about 140,000 seals caught. There are ten steamers engaged in the sealing business.

A lady correspondent of the *Independent* asserts authoritatively that Queen Victoria is utterly opposed to female suffrage, much to the disgust of strong-minded British matrons.

The suit of the Dominion Government against Mr. Ryerson, M.P.P. for Yarmouth, for a penalty for using internal revenue stamps a second time, will be tried in the Supreme Court, Nova Scotia, this week.

Mr. Mundella, M.P.P. for Sheffield, who is to succeed John Bright, in case the latter retires from the Cabinet, is said to have first entered Sheffield as an Italian image boy.

The Percy Council offer a reward of \$100 for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who fired the sawmill of Mr. G. L. Macdonald in that township last month.

Mr. Rawlinson, an eminent English engineer, in a report to Parliament about the sewers of London, estimates the marketable value of the matter accumulated there at £1,000,000, and states that it would enclose 70,000 acres of land.

The first locomotive intended for service on the Gosford Wooden Railway, is shortly expected in Quebec from Providence, Rhode Island, and has been very appropriately named the "Jacques Cartier."

The Richmond Whig says the time has passed when the labouring man was looked down upon in Virginia, and that all Virginians are to-day looking up to that class as their main reliance.

One of Mr. Secretary Provencal's brothers is associated with his description of the fertility of the North West, that he has joined the expedition in the capacity of a private, with the ultimate object of settling in the country.

It is rumoured at Ottawa that it is the intention of the Government to commence at once the survey of the Sault Ste. Marie Portage, with a view of determining the practicability of constructing a canal on the Canadian side, and thereby render this country independent of the United States.

The fishing fleet of Goderich now embraces 28 sail. In view of the large sums brought into town by the hardy fishermen most of whom are respectable householders, the *Signal* thinks the town should improve the streets along the docks. It is a most abominable spot at any time of the year.

Strikes are becoming frequent in France, and the Government intend to go into the whole question of the relations of capital and labour, the moment the Legislature meets, after the plebiscite. To the colliers and foundrymen must now be added the tailors, and the omnibus officials only wait the signal to shut up shop.

Laumont, the Arctic explorer, sailed from Scotland about a month ago on a new expedition to the North Pole from the eastward of Spitsbergen. The impression is gaining ground that small expeditions are more likely to succeed than large ones. Sir George Beck expressed himself to that effect before the London Geographical Society.

Much inconvenience is experienced in Woodstock and neighbourhood, the consequence of the scarcity of labouring men. The *Sentinel* feels convinced that at least fifty thrifty labourers could get constant employment at \$1 per day from this time until late in the fall. No man able and willing to work need be out of employment for one hour. Bricklayers, carpenters, etc., will also find constant employment during the season.

Hopspur's Journal, in speaking of the steady increase in the traffic receipts of Canadian railways, says:—"On the whole, there are few countries in the world where traffic increases so rapidly as in Canada. The Journal invariably praises our Canadian railways, and tells the English capitalists that this is one of the best countries in the world for railway investments. Coming from such a high authority as *Hopspur*, this praise is worth not a little."

The Rev. K. Stewart Patterson, of Stratford, and the Rev. Father Mario Joseph Loyola, of Ottawa, have been gazetted as Chaplains to the two Battalions of Riflemen organized for service in the North-West.

About ten o'clock one morning in April the great alarm bell of the Lausanne cathedral summoned all the fire engines and half the population of the town to the great square. But no fire could be seen. At last an Englishman was found in the bell tower, tugging away at the rope. When asked for an explanation he calmly replied that he was a non-conformist and had thought the bell would try this one. Cool.

More than six hundred Catholic ladies of distinction have signed an indignant protest against the idea of a commission being appointed to examine the contents in Eng. and. Among them are the Duchess of Norfolk, the dowager Duchess of Argyll, the Marchioness of Londonderry, Lady Victoria Hope Scott, Lady Fitzalan Howard, the Countess of Portarlington, Lady Gertrude Douglas, Lady Alexander Gordon Lennox, and many others of similar exalted station. Deep to the protest, the property tenures of the monastic institutions of England are to be investigated by a select Committee of the House of Commons, of which the Hon. Charles P. Villiers is Chairman.

A large number of English-speaking Volunteer officers in Quebec are indignant at the conduct of Sir George Cartier in appointing, over two senior officers, Lieut.-Col. Panet, Deputy Adjutant General, during the absence of Lieut.-Col. Cassault. They have all determined to resign their military positions. The Megantic battalion officers also resign. The whole active force of the district, the *cleric* of which may be said to be chiefly composed of English-speaking battalions, may now be considered broken up. The Quebec *Chronicle* characterizes the conduct of the Government in appointing Lieut.-Col. Panet, as a deliberate insult to a large number of volunteers, and commends the action of the English-speaking officers in resigning.

From the Cobourg *Scat* and the Coburgo *Express* we learn that not only the whole Volunteer force of the old Newcastle district, but the civil part of the community also, are equally indignant at the appointment of Captain and Adjutant Hayter Reid, of the 14th (Kingston) battalion, to succeed as Brigade-Major of the 6th Brigade. Lieut.-Col. Patterson, who is acting as Deputy-Adjutant-General of the 3rd District, in place of Lieut.-Col. Jarvis, who commands the Ontario Battalion of the North-West Expedition. They object to the introduction of an outsider, who is a young man of not over 24 years of age, and has served only four years in the Volunteer force, to the exclusion of older and more experienced officers belonging to the district. The appointment of Captain Reid is looked upon as a piece of political favoritism, and a grievance to be borne with, until the day of not far distant reckoning—for that and sundry other Ministerial offences—at the polls.

GRANT OF LAND.—The Quebec Local Government, so says a correspondent to a Montreal paper, has given 12,051 acres of land in the district of Embrerton to Colonization Society No. 1, F. St. Hyacinthe. The land described as being good for settlers.

SILVER NURSERY.—Mr. Stearns adopts a novel mode of celebrating the Queen's Birth-day. Elsewhere he announces his intention of paying a premium of two per cent on the discarded American Silver.—the depreciated stuff which so many seem anxious to get rid of. There is an opportunity for the "trooly lool" to get rid of the base metal. Mr. Stearns is bound to "go" for the silver lively. He is the first person we have heard of who is willing to take silver at a premium.—*Merrimack Courier*.

WHIPPING LAW.—London, May 29.—John Radford, a middle aged man, lately convicted of an indecent assault upon a little girl named Hannah Rosser, aged thirteen, of the Township of Loddon, was this afternoon at three o'clock punished on the bare back with twenty lashes of the cat-o'-nine-tails, in addition to imprisonment for one month. The whipping took place in the gaol yard. Radford being stripped, bound hand and foot to the post, as is done in the military service. The executioner was a stranger here, and wore a mask over his face. The prisoner bore his punishment with remarkable fortitude. At the close of his back, between the shoulders, presented a raw appearance, blood freely oozing from the wounds. This is the first case of whipping in Canada under the act of 1869.

CONVICTION.—The man John Smith alias John Collins alias John Hendrie, who was found guilty at the last Assizes here of committing rape upon a girl under ten years of age at Brighton, and sentenced to be hanged on the 9th of June next, has had

his sentence commuted to fourteen years in the Penitentiary. He left here per G. T. R. on Monday morning last in charge of Mr. Bennett, quaker, for his new home at Kingston.—*Cobourg Scat*.

The Peterboro' *Examiner* says a railway meeting will be held in Kene on Wednesday, the 8th day of June next. That the people of Otonabee will vote no money for railways this year is pretty certain.

This does not look very flourishing for the Belleville and Peterboro' Grand Junction scheme.

VARIETIES.

If a man blows his own trumpet, can his opinions be sound?

In a fight, take your friend's part; at a feast, let him have it himself.

Write not one more letter than you can help. The man who keeps up a large correspondence is a martyr tied, not to a stake, but to the post.

A Wisconsin farmer wants a divorce on the ground that his wife can't split half the amount of wood she boasted she could before their marriage.

The five great evils of life are said to be: standing dollars, stovepipe hats, tight boots, bad whiskey, and cross women—the last by no means the least.

A would-be suicide at Cincinnati was pulled off the track before a coming train by a railroad man, who warned him against trying to "muss up the engine any such way as that."

It is etiquette when a lady preacher marries a couple for her to kiss the groom. There is, consequently, quite an inquiry among gentlemen about to commit matrimony for pretty female ministers.

The white of an egg has proved of late the most efficacious remedy for burns. Seven or eight successive applications of this substance will soothe the pain, and effectually exclude the air from the burn.

"Don't beat your carpets," says some kind-hearted person; "try kindness and firmness, and if that doesn't keep them down, send for a policeman and have them taken up."

Here is the pitiful sermon ever preached: "Our ingress in life is naked and bare; our progress thro' life is trouble and care; our egress out of it we know not where; but, doing well here, we shall do well there."

"Bill Jones," said a bullying urchin to another lad, "next time I catch you alone I'll flog you like anything." "Well," replied Bill, "I ain't often much alone—I commonly have my fistic and leg with me."

An up-country miner stopping over night at Stig's hotel, Tolo, Cal., awoke and found his bed on fire. Slowly he arose and walked down stairs, remarking to the proprietor as he passed him, "I say, Stig, take some water up stairs and put that out; it's getting rather warm up there."

A young lady having "set her cap" for a rather large specimen of the opposite sex, and having failed to win him, was telling her sorrows to a couple of her confidants, when one of them comforted her with these words: "Never mind, Mollie, there are as good fish in the sea as ever yet were caught." "Mollie knows that," replied her little brother, "but she wants a whale."

Some new features are spoken of for church weddings next season. The names of the bridesmaids and the groomsmen will be placed upon a separate card and enclosed in the envelope that contains the invitations. It is also whispered that vocal as well as instrumental music will be given while the audience await the bridal party.

An elderly farmer living in Devonshire died recently. When he became conscious that death was approaching, he gave the most particular directions as to the disposal of his property and the arrangements for his funeral, and almost with his last breath enjoined it upon his wife and daughter to have the funeral procession leave the house at an early hour in order that they might get home in time to milk the cows.

A "highly coloured proceeding" at Ottawa is thus recorded by the *Evening Mail*: "Judge Black was green enough to suppose he would be appointed Governor of the Red River, and looked blue when he found Archibald had been 'spotted' for the position, and himself *disgraced* in reference thereto. They say Col. Gray, the *yellow kid*, was after it, too, and turned pale when he heard of the appointment, and afterwards became purple with rage!"